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## ON SOME MSS. AND SEALS RELATING TO WALES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

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WHEN I advised Mr. Romilly Allen to include a visit to the British Museum in the programme he was preparing for the Congress of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, it occurred to me that, with the consent of the Principal Librarian, a small but interesting exhibition of some MSS. and seals, likely to attract the attention of Welsh antiquaries, might be made. This consent was obtained, and I had the gratification of selecting a number of literary relics which you were enabled to inspect on Wednesday morning, May 22nd. These consist of two classes. Of the seals I shall speak first.

Our National Collection does not contain a very large number of impressions or casts of seals relating to Wales; but they are fairly representative, and many of them, as far as my limited knowledge of Welsh antiquarian publications extends, are unknown to the world, because at present they "blush unseen" in boxes and drawers, and waste their "sweetness" in the unfathomed pages of our catalogues. Perhaps some day one of your members may write a descriptive account of them, destined for liberal illustration in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Among those which I desire especially to mention are—

Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, in armour, riding on a

war-horse, after the usual style, c. A.D. 1222. (Cott. Ch. xxiv, 17.) The charter is an agreement with Ranulph Earl of Lincoln, whose sister's son, John de Scocia, had married Llewelyn's daughter Helena.

Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward II, c. A.D. 1305. Six different seals of Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward III, popularly known as "The Black Prince." The clever and beautiful arrangement of the heraldry, the elaborate Gothic work with which these seals abound, and the elegance of design, cannot fail to strike every one with admiration.

A seal used by the Henrys IV, V, VI, and VII, for the Principality of North Wales. The King in armour.

Henry Prince of Wales as Lord of Carmarthen, and apparently the same style of work.

Edward V used the same seal as the Prince of Wales in 1476.

Owen Glendower. Great seal, and privy seal.

Charles I as Prince of Wales, 1616-25.

James I, judicial seal for Brec., Radn., Glam.

Elizabeth for three counties, Carn., Cardig., Pembr.

James I, judic. seal for Carm., Card., Pembr.

Charles II, Chancery of Carm., Card., Pembr.

Edward VI, judic. seal for Carn., Merion., Angles.

Charles I, judic. seal for Carn., Merion., Angles.

Commonwealth judic. seal for Carn., Merion., Angles.

Henry VIII, judic. seal for Denb., Montgom., Flint.

Edward VI, judic. seal for Denb., Montg., Flint.

Elizabeth, judic. seal for Denb., Montg., Flint. The Queen is here represented as a man, astride of a horse.

James I, judic. seal for Denb., Montg., Flint.

Charles I, judic. seal for Denb., Montg., Flint.

Charles II, judic. seal for Denb., Montg., Flint.

The triple connection of counties, which evidently existed for judicial purposes, having been thus shown, we find also a connection between the Counties Palatine of Chester and Flint, which is illustrated by a small series of royal seals ranging from Elizabeth to James I, Charles Prince of Wales, and to the Commonwealth.

The four Welsh sees of Bangor, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and St. David, contribute an interesting series of seals. Of Bangor we have specimens of the seal of Bishop Robert of Shrewsbury, 1197-1213; Bishop Anian, 1267-1300; Caducan, c. 1306; and the seals of the Consistory Courts of two post-Reformation Bishops, Roland Merrick, 1559-66, and Nicholas Robinson, 1566-85.

Of Llandaff there are many examples, chiefly owing to the fact that we have so many charters of Margam Abbey in our collections.

Of the Bishops of Llandaff whose seals we have are the following:—Nicholas ap Gwrgant, 1148-83, from the Margam charters, which help so much our collection of Welsh seals; William Saltmarsh, 1186-91, with counterseal impression of an ancient Christian gem; a long cross between two busts facing each other, with the instructive text, “In ore duorum aut trium testium stabit omne verbum”, which occurs both among the Mosaic and the Pauline precepts. This prelate had a fondness for the classical and antique fine arts, for another impression of his seal in our collections bears for counterseal a bearded imperial bust from an ancient intaglio gem. Speaking generally of seals, it is remarkable how much the study of antique and early Christian fine arts, as illustrated by the subjects on intaglio gems, could be advanced by a careful examination of the original seals in the British Museum. Of Henry of Abergavenny (1193-1218) we have five impressions, comprising no less than three types, all of considerable merit as works of art. Elias of Radnor (1230-40) contributes six impressions. His counterseal was a right hand of blessing issuing from clouds. William of Christchurch (1240-44) is represented by a fine seal and counterseal of St. Peter standing on a bracket, with his customary emblem, the keys. William Bruce (1266-87) has left us an imperfect impression. John of Eglescliffe (1323-47), a seal of beautiful design and workmanship. Of this we have two impressions. The seal of Thomas Peverell (1398-1407)

shows how rapid was the decadence of the art of the seal-engraver at the end of the fourteenth century.

The Chapter seals of Llandaff demand the highest attention from you. The first type shows an elevation of the Cathedral, apparently taken from the north. The work is of the early twelfth century, and if you are willing to admit that the architectural details shown on it are in any way a representation of the actual condition of the sacred edifice at that remote period, the seal affords contemporary evidence with which the ecclesiologist should be delighted. As it had not been published until a photograph appeared in our Museum Catalogue of Seals, I fear it is not generally known, and its republication in your Journal would bring it to the notice of Welshmen.

The second seal of the Chapter is of almost equal interest. The earliest impression of it which we have is appended to a charter dating about 1230-40, but the work may be a little older. Here the view of the Cathedral is taken from the west, apparently with Norman details, and so many differences from those of the first type that we are bound to accept the rebuilding of the Cathedral between the periods illustrated by the work on these two seals. This has an elegant counterseal of appropriate symbolism, and an *Agnus Dei*.

The sees of St. Asaph and St. David are not very freely represented in our Museum. That of Anian II, de Schonau, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1268-93, designates the prelate as "*Fratriis Aniani*", in reference to the fact that he was formerly Prior of the Religious House of Blackfriars at Rhuddlan.

The seal of Robert of Lancaster, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1411-33, has an interesting point in its history, for the matrix is still in use by the Court of the Peculiar of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Chichester. How it found its way thither I have not ascertained.

That of William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1573-1600, is notable as a post-Reformation seal, when per-

sonal effigies gave way to emblematic and historical devices. The sacrifice of Isaac, treated in the grotesque and debased style of the period, enables the engraver to point out the antitype in the legend, "Ecce Agnus Dei qui tollit peccata mundi."

The seal of St. David's Cathedral shows an early edifice which we all should wish to know more about.

The personal seals of Welsh barons, noblemen, and powerful landowners, are not numerous, nor are the heraldic and private seals. We have, however, a few of early date, and some of elegant characteristics. Among them—Madoc ap Griffith of Ekal, 1228; Morgan Gam or Cam of Aberafon, early thirteenth century; Morgan and Cadwalan ap Caradoc, of South Wales, c. 1200 (two of Morgan); Gilbert Burdin (to Margam), twelfth century; Leisan ap Morgan, early thirteenth century (two seals); Howel ap Catwallaun of Dolganoero, Radnorshire, late twelfth century; Adam de Sumeri of co. Glam., twelfth century.

Jasper Tudor's seals (for he had two) ask a question I should like to see decided by you if possible. He quartered the arms of modern France, viz., three fleurs-de-lis; but in one shield the fleurs-de-lis are placed *two over one* in the shield; in the other, *one over two*. This is not accidental, for in heraldry nothing is accidental. There is a symbolism which I cannot explain; but the Welsh antiquary who has made researches into this nobleman's history ought to be able to elucidate it.

The Earls and Countesses of Pembroke are fertile contributors to our knowledge of seals. Alianora, daughter of King John, Countess of Pembroke in 1245; Isabel de Clare, Countess of Pembroke, 1219; Margaret de Lacy, Countess of Pembroke, 1245; Aymer de Valence and his Countess, Maria de St. Pol, 1347,—had elegantly designed seals.

There is one seal, that of Hawisia, Domina de Keveloc, which I have been unable to identify quite satisfactorily. Here, again, I hope some light may be

thrown upon the history and parentage of the noble lady of the thirteenth century, said to be wife of Sir John Charlton ; and her pedigree is given in the *Montgomeryshire Collections*.

There are three seals of the Earldom of Pembroke appended to charters issuing from the Pembroke Chancery, viz., (1), William de Beauchamp, "Custos Comitatus", 1386 ; (2), Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Pembroke, 1424 ; and (3), William de la Pole, Earl of Pembroke, 1447. The charters have been printed by Mr. Scott in the *Journal of the Brit. Arch. Assoc.*

The seals of corporations and boroughs include those of "Castrum Leonis", or Holt Castle", sometimes called Caer-leon, Kidwelly, Caermarthen, Cardigan, Swansey, Tenby, Harlech, Monmouth, Conway, Cowbridge, Denbigh, and Neath.

The monastic seals are incomplete, but those we have testify to the favourable progress which the Cistercian Order made in the Principality. The best examples are those of Henry, Abbot of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary and All Saints, of Aberconwy or Conwy, co. Carnarvon, fifteenth century ; a seal ascribed to the Abbot and Convent of the Blessed Mary of Albalanda ; but it is not quite certain whether this is the Cistercian Abbey of Albalanda in co. Carmarthen, or the Abbey of Præmonstratensian Canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in Northumberland, called Albalanda or Blancaalanda. The Cistercian Abbey of Basingwerk, in Flint, contributes a good seal to a charter dated 1465. That of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist at Brecknock, which I believe has not been engraved or published, exhibits the eagle of St. John, the patron Saint, standing regardant on a demi-wheel of Ezekiel. It is appended to a charter dated 1514. The Cistercian Abbey of Caerleon, co. Monmouth (perhaps, strictly speaking, not Welsh), has preserved the seal of the Abbot in 1203,—a right hand and vested arm holding a pastoral staff. Chepstow Benedictine Priory, in the same county, gives us a seal

of the fifteenth century, on which is figured the patron Saint, the Blessed Virgin Mary, with the Holy Child on her knee. Then comes Goldcliffe alien Benedictine Priory of St. Mary Magdalene, co. Monmouth, a seal of the thirteenth century. There are three seals of Priors of this house in the British Museum collections, and one of Llantarnam, another Cistercian Abbey, co. Monmouth.

Margan or Margam, Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary, co. Glamorgan, is richly represented among our charters, and I could wish that a collection or selection of them could be printed by your Society. The seal of the Abbey and Convent bears the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child; and in the field, on each side, a shield of arms,—left, three *clarions*, two and one; right, three chevrons, CLARE; the clarions, the monastic arms, being probably allusive, by way of heraldic *cant* or *rebus*, to the family of Clare, founders and benefactors. It is of the fourteenth century style; but our original impression is appended to a charter dated 1525, not many years before the dissolution. Two seals of the Abbot, of the thirteenth century, are preserved.

Another Cistercian Abbey, that of Neath, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, co. Glamorgan, has two seals for the Abbots,—one, appended to a charter dated 1196-1218, shows the dexter hand and arm holding a pastoral staff; the later, 1256, the Abbot standing on a platform, and holding staff and book.

St. David's College, Pembrokeshire, is furnished with a seal which appears to me to be modern. It is of large dimensions, and bears a figure of the founder, Bishop Adam de Hulton, 1365.

The College of St. John the Baptist, formerly alien Priory of Stoke-juxta-Clare, co. Suffolk, was presided over by Richard de Edenham, Bishop of Bangor, as Dean of the College. This prelate has left behind five impressions of his official seal, 1480-92.

The Cistercian Abbey of Strata Florida, or Stratfleur, co. Cardigan, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, has recently met with a painstaking historian in

Mr. Stephen Williams. The matrix of the seal is preserved in the Department of Antiquities of the British Museum, and we have among the original documents printed by Mr. Williams one to which is appended a fragment of the seal, dated 1256.

I hope Mr. Williams will some day take up the cause of another of your abbeys, and discourse of Margam, or Strata Marcella, in as interesting a manner as he has done of Stratfleur. Strata Marcella had a fine thirteenth century seal, on which was engraved the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child, as is shown by an impression appended to a charter of 1525, among the Addit. Charters, British Museum. The counterseal bears the dexter hand and pastoral staff, which has been shown to be a favourite symbol with Cistercians in their seals already mentioned.

Tintern Abbey of St. Mary, another Cistercian house, co. Mon., has a seal on which is the Blessed Virgin Mary and Child,—a twelfth century seal of the abbots charged with dexter hand and pastoral staff; and a thirteenth century seal of the Abbot, wherein that dignitary stands on a corbel with staff and book. Abbot William in 1531 used a signet bearing the monogram of Our Lord's name, I.H.C.

A case of Margam Abbey charters is exhibited containing deeds from the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries. Among them are several which by reference to points of historical and monastic interest render it imperative that they should be examined by the Welsh antiquary. This powerful South Wales Abbey contributes a very large number of charters and MSS. to our collection.

Wales has anciently been the home of our national, romantic, and historical literature, and many copies of this class of MSS. have found their way, either by gift or purchase, into our collections:—

A Welsh translation of Dares Phrygius, the History of the Siege of Troy, by Hugh Morris. (15,042.)

Two other translations of the same. Fifteenth century.

The *Historia Regum Britanniae*, by Geoffrey, Archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, 1152-4. Founded on a book in the British or Breton language, which was brought to England by Walter, Archdeacon of Oxford, about 1104-51. (Titus, C. xvii.) A MS. of the twelfth century, as well as other six MSS. of the twelfth century, eight of the thirteenth, and many other of later dates. They are all in Latin.

The *Brut y Tyssilio*, an abridged translation of the *Historia Regum Britanniae* of Geoffrey of Monmouth, without the Prophecies of Merlin and the Eagle. Welsh. Sixteenth century. (15,566.)

The *Brut y Brenhinoedd*; another translation of the same. Welsh. Fifteenth century. Never yet printed in entirety. (Cleop., B. v.)

Story of Albina and her Sisters, relating to the Discovery of the I. of Albion, and the Intercourse of the Ladies with the Incubi, which led to the Birth of the Giants, before the coming of Brutus.

The *Brut Gruffydd ap Arthur*, another translation of the same. Welsh. Fourteenth century, and 1613. (19,709, 14,903.)

The *Vita Merlini*; many copies. Latin. Thirteenth and following centuries. (Vesp. E. iv.)

The *Prophecies of Merlin*. Thirteenth and following centuries. Latin. A great many of this popular work.

*Meriadoc and Gawain*, two Arthurian romances. Latin. Fourteenth century. Not improbably founded on a *Mabinogi*. The plot is how King Caradoc of Wales, whose royal seat is at Snowdon, resigned his kingdom in favour of his two young children, appointing his brother Regent. Caradoc is murdered, and his children exposed in the Forest of Arglud; but they are saved, and brought up for five years, by the huntsman, Ivor, and his wife, Morwen. The boy, Meriadoc, is carried off by Sir Kay to the court of King Arthur, and the girl, Orwen, by King Urien into Scotland. Meriadoc avenges his father's murder. He crosses to

the Continent, and succeeds, after many wild adventures, in rescuing the Emperor's daughter from her ravisher, King Gundebald.

The tale of *Gawain* shows how Waluuænius is born of a secret amour between Loth, son of the King of Norway, when a hostage at the court of Uther Pendragon, and Uther's daughter Anna. The child is entrusted to merchants, who are driven ashore near Narbonne. He passes through many adventures, and finally returns to England, and is acknowledged as a nephew by King Arthur. (Faust, B. vi.)

*Iarles y Ffynnawn*, an abridged translation, in Welsh, of the *Chevr. au Lion* of Christian de Troyes. (15,035.)

*Peredur ab Efrawc*, a Welsh form of the Romance of Percival le Gallois. Fifteenth century. (14,967.)

Two late copies of *Hanes Taliesin*, or the Story of Taliesin, relating the transmigrations of Gwion Bach, his rebirth as Taliesin, his exposure, and ultimate rescue. Welsh. (14,867, 15,002.)

Of the numerous Welsh MSS. of the Laws of Howel Dha, collated by Aneurin Owen for the Record Commission edition, five ancient codices were exhibited. The Venedotian Codex, called by Owen one of the most ancient. That writer conjectures that this very MS. may have been used by Anian, Bishop of St. David's, 1268-93:—another fine example of Welsh palæography from the Cotton Library, the Gwentian Codex in the Dimetian dialect; early fourteenth century:—the Dimetian or W. Wales Codex, late thirteenth century; called by Owen “the most ancient and complete”:—and the “*Leges Wallicæ*”, early fourteenth century.

Among chronicles the British Museum possesses the Chronicle of Aberconwy, fourteenth century; two Chronicles of Llandaff, to 1338 and 1370 respectively; the Chartulary of Tintern Abbey; Giraldus Cambrensis, two copies of his *Topographia Hiberniæ*, one of them being illuminated; his *Descriptio Cambriæ*; the *Annales Cambriæ*, with the remarkable pedigrees of Owain, son of the law-giver Howel, written originally about

950; lately edited by Mr. E. Phillimore for the Cymrodorion Society; Annals of the Church of St. David to 1286; Statutes of the Diocese of St. David to 1286.

A letter on the blank part of the end of an early twelfth century MS., from Pope Innocent II to *William de Corbeuil*, Archbishop of London, recites how Urbanus, Bishop of Llandaff, had laboured for the recovery of the goods of his church; he had gone to Rome "sub gravissimi temporis estuatione", and eventually died there (1133); and ordering the Archbishop to maintain in the same state as when Urbanus left it, the condition of the diocese and the Cathedral authority, viz., Uhtred, the archdeacon; Ralph, the canon; Ruallan, Isaac, and others; as well as Caratoc, presbyter; and Gugan of Llancarvan, and the brothers of the late Urban. Dat. Pisis, vii. id. Oct.

The miscellaneous MSS. relating to Wales must be gathered from the hundred large folio volumes of the Class Catalogue of MSS. Some of these classes have been laid down with especial reference to topographical subdivision; and in these Wales, of course, occupies a special position. Others, again, are arranged more with a view to chronological order, and in these the Welsh are mixed with the English records.

Welsh heraldry is well represented, for heraldic and genealogical research has always been a favourite and absorbing pursuit. Those arms, however, which are referred to an early period are, perhaps, of doubtful authenticity, and much must be allowed for the eccentricity of the heralds who first propounded them. The authors are chiefly J. Davies, William Wynwall, Robert Kembey, Glover, Chaloner, and R. Holme III.

The family of the Holmes have, indeed, left behind, in their immense collections relating to Chester, a wealth of material for the mediæval history of Welsh families and places—not always well digested—which every intending author should consult and explore at the British Museum. Mr. J. P. Earwaker, of Abergele, has, I believe, made some progress with the examina-

tion of this great collection in detail. It would be extremely valuable to Cambriology if the results of his researches were made public in form of a calendar or *index rerum*.

The indefatigable J. Hunter has left extracts from a chronicle of Wales to 1135. We possess also the collections of the Rev. M. E. C. Walcott, Precentor of Chichester, for a Welsh *Monasticon*. Of the Laws of Howel Dha we have many ancient and valuable texts. One of the latest acquisitions of this is of the fifteenth century. Copies and extracts from documents relating to Wales, *Index to the Welsh Records* in the Augmentation Office, Doddridge's *Discourse of the Principality of Wales*, are among general works.

Among details we may refer to a letter of Prince Llewelyn to the King of France on the treaty between them, *ante* 1282; accounts of the Chamberlains of North and South Wales, 1393-1438; accounts of expenses relating to the expedition to North Wales in 1403; a receipt of dower from lands in the Marches, 1411; grants of lands in Wales, twelfth to the seventeenth centuries, generally in the charters; acquittances to the Receivers-General of North and South Wales, 1567; valuation of the church preferments, *temp. Henry VIII*; Crown acquittances for rents, 1567-1632; papers relating to the jurisdiction of the Council of the Marches, 1569-1612; the *Liber Pacis*, 1573-4; prohibition of fees to justices on affidavits, 1629; enumeration of Crown livings, *temp. Charles II*; land revenue of North Wales in 1715; *Corpus Genealogicum*, by P. Ellis, seventeenth century; genealogies by J. Hunter, 1820-33; Welsh arms, fourteenth and subsequent centuries; pedigrees of Welsh families, by L. Dwnn, etc., sixteenth cent.; Travels in Wales, by Rev. R. Pococke, 1571-7; *Journal of a Tour*, 1794; *Journal of a Tour in Wales*, by L. Meyrick, 1821; inscriptions from sepulchral monuments in Wales, by the veteran archæologist, J. C. Buckler; T. Chaloner's *Treatise of Heraldry*, in *Welsh*, 1594; Th. ap Llywelyn's *Treatise*

on Armorial Bearings, *Welsh*, sixteenth century ; Treatise on Caste, called *Grachrelys* ; arms and pedigrees by Lewis Dwnn, Griffith Hughes, and Hugh Thomas, several hundred volumes.

Theological treatises include the "Responsio Abbatis Bangor ad Augustinum monachum postulante illius subjectionem ad eccl. Romanam, ex lib. antiquissimo Petri Mostyn. In Welsh.

Welsh subjects in the *Classed Catalogue of MSS.* include mines, topography, surveys, travels in Wales, history of Wales, *Rotuli Walliae temp. Edw. I*, State Papers, revenue of Wales, public officers, royal genealogies, verses, heraldry.

The study of the Welsh language has attracted a few scholars out of the Principality ; but there are more within, and the study should be fostered in every possible way. The true way is not to offer others the mere vernacular of a local newspaper, nor a Sunday evening discourse. You must give them a library of Welsh literature, historical, archaeological, and scientific. This can only be done by instituting in a central site, if possible in a cathedral city, a library for the reception, whether by gift, bequest, or purchase, of the comparatively few ancient Welsh MSS. remaining. The Cymrodorion Society, and other channels of a similar character, have done much to perpetuate the knowledge of Welsh classical and bardic literature; the Cambrian Arch. Society has helped forward the epigraphical, antiquarian, and the genealogical branches of the history of Wales ; but there are yet several collections practically untouched. With a small nucleus which patriotic Welshmen might constitute by gift of small collections, that gradual gravitation which operates more or less to make all useful institutions more valuable, would be brought into action, and the result would be the formation of a largely representative national library in which Welsh MSS. would be more prominently fostered than we are able to do at the British Museum, where so much that is of a local nature has to yield to other forms of clas-

sification. The recent purchase of the far-famed Stowe MSS. of Lord Ashburnham included a valuable collection of Irish MSS., which were transferred to Dublin at the request or instigation of Irish scholars. I cannot hold out the hope that the authorities of the British Museum would give up their original collections of Welsh MSS.; but there are still many Codices which must be scattered unless your love of your native language prompts you, before it is too late, to save the few extant relics of so independent, intellectual, and highly poetical a race as the ancient men of Wales.

*List of MSS. exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association.*

Annales Cambriæ : pedigrees of Owain, son of Howel the Good, about 950 ; early twelfth century. Harl. MS. 3859.

Giraldus Cambrensis, *Topographia Hiberniæ*, etc., twelfth century. Roy. MS. 13, B. viii ; Ar. MS. 14.

Giraldus Cambrensis, *Descriptio Cambriæ*. Cott. MS. Dom., A. i.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, *Historia Regum Britanniæ*, Latin, twelfth century. Cott. MS. Titus, C. xvii.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, etc., a MS. from Margam Abbey. Roy. MS. 13, D. ii.

Brut Gruffydd ap Arthur, Welsh translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth, fourteenth century. Add. MS. 19,709.

The Dimetian or West Wales Code of Laws. The most ancient and complete MS. Late thirteenth century. Owen's Latin text. Cott. MS. Titus, D. ix.

The Venedotian or North Wales Code of Laws. This MS. is one of the most ancient now extant ; probably used by Anian, Bishop of St. David's, 1268-93. Cott. MS. Titus, B. ii.

The Venedotian or North Wales Code of Laws, Welsh, thirteenth century. Cott. MS. Calig., A. iii.

The Gwentian Code of Laws, written in the Dimetian dialect, early fourteenth century. Harl. MS. 4353.

Leges Walliae, Latin, early fourteenth century. Cott. MS. Vesp., B. xi.

Story of Albina and Her Sisters (Discovery of the Island of Albion, and Birth of the Giants, before the Coming of Brutus), French, fourteenth century. Cott. MS. Cleop., D. ix.

Prophecies of Merlin, Latin, thirteenth century. Cott. MS. Faust. A. viii.

Story of Meriadoc, Son of King Caradoc of Wales, Latin, fourteenth century. Cott. MS. Faust. B. vi, Pt. 1.

Peredur ab Efrawc; Welsh form of the Romance of Percival le Gallois; fifteenth century. Add. MS. 14,967.

Brut y Brenhinoedd, Welsh translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Regum; fifteenth century. Cott. MS. Cleop., B. v.

Brut Tysilio, Welsh, sixteenth century. Add. MS. 15,566.

Vita Merlini Silvestris, Latin, fourteenth century. Harl. MS. 655.

Statutes of the Diocese of St. David, 1224, etc. Harl. MS. 1249.

Annals of the Church of St. David's to 1286. Harl. MS. 838.

Chronicle of Aberconwy, fourteenth century. Harl. MS. 3725.

Chronicle of Llandaff to 1338. Cott. Nero, A. iv.

Chronicle of the Church of Llandaff to 1370, Welsh and Latin. Cott. MS. Titus, D. xxii.

Letter from Pope Innocent II to William Archbishop of Canterbury, setting forth the labours of Urban Bishop of Llandaff for the good of his Church, and his death at Rome, and ordering the Archbishop to maintain the satisfactory condition of the diocese. After 1133. Roy. MS. 5, A. xiii.

The Record of Caernarvon, Statutes of Rothelan, 1284. Harl. MS. 696.

Chartulary of Tintern Abbey. Ar. MS. 19.

Welsh arms. Stowe MS. 785.

*List of Seals and Charters exhibited to the Cambrian Archaeological Association.*

Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, c. 1222. Cott. Ch. xxiv, 17.

Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward II, c. 1305.  
Seals lxxx, 48, 49.

Edward the Black Prince, 1339. Seal xlvi, 50.  
— 1343-76. Seals lxxx, 52, 53.

— 1350. Seals lxxx, 71, 72.

— 1360. Add. Ch. 11,308.

— 1361. Seal lxxx, 74.

Principality of North Wales, Henry IV to Henry VII. Seal xxxvii, 66.

Owen Glendower, great seal. Seals lxxxii, 34, 35.  
— privy seal. Seal lxxx, 36.

Henry Prince of Wales, Lord of Carmarthen, afterwards King Henry V. Seal lxxx, 50.

Principality of North Wales, Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward V, 1476. Add. Ch. 8526.

Cardiff Chancery, Henry VII or VIII. Harl. Ch. 75, E. 19.

Judicial seal for cos. Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint, Henry VIII. Add. Ch. 8650.

Caerleon, Exchequer, Henry VIII, first seal, 1520. Add. Ch. 8647.  
— second seal, 1546. Add. Ch. 8649.

Judicial seal for cos. Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, Edward VI. Seal xxxvii, 60.

Judicial seal for cos. Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint, Edward VI, 1551. Add. Ch. 8528.

Judicial seal for cos. Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, Elizabeth. Seals lxxvi, 90, 91.

Judicial seal for cos. Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint. Elizabeth. Seal xxxvii, 70.

Elizabeth, Palatine of Chester and Flint. Seal xxxvii, 68.

Judicial seal for cos. Brecknock, Radnor, and Glamorgan, James I, 1603-25. Add. Ch. 26,508.

Judicial seal for cos. Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, James I. Add. Ch. 979.

Judicial seal for cos. Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint, James I, 1619. Add. Ch. 8657.

James I, Palatine of Chester and Flint. Seal xxxvii, 61.

Charles, Prince of Wales, 1616-25. Seal xlv, 15.

Judicial seal for cos. Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, Charles I. Seal xxxvii, 73.

Judicial seal for cos. Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint, Charles I. Seal xxxvii, 74.

Charles, Prince of Wales, Palatine of Chester and Flint, 1616. Seal xxxvii, 62.

Judicial seal for cos. Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, Commonwealth, 1648. Seal xxxvii, 75.

Commonwealth, Palatine of Chester and Flint. Seals ix, 67, 68.

Judicial seal for cos. Denbigh, Montgomery, and Flint, Chas. II. Seals lxxvi, 39, 40.

Chancery of cos. Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke, Charles II. Seals xxxvi, 183, 184.

Robert of Shrewsbury, Bishop of Bangor, A.D. 1197-1213. Seal lxxxii, 39.

Anian, Bishop of Bangor, 1267. Seal lxxxii, 40.

Cadugan, Bishop of Bangor, 1303. Seal lxxxii, 41.

Roland Merrick, Bishop of Bangor, Consistory Court, 1559. Seal xxxvii, 65.

Nicholas ap Gurgant, Bishop of Llandaff, 1148-83. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 30.

William Saltmarsh, Bishop of Llandaff, 1186-91. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 16.

Henry of Abergavenny, Bishop of Llandaff, 1193-1218. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 21; seal lxxxii, 53.

Henry of Abergavenny, Bishop of Llandaff, 1193-1218. Harl. Ch. 75, A. xx.

Elias de Radnor, Bishop of Llandaff, 1230-40. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 6.

Elias de Radnor, Bishop of Llandaff, 1234. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 25.

William of Christ Church, Bishop of Llandaff, 1240-44. Harl. Ch. 75, D. 16.

William Bruce, Bishop of Llandaff, 1270. Add. Ch. 19,629.

John of Egglecliffe, Bishop of Llandaff, 1323-47. Seal xxxv, 5.

Thomas Peverell, Bishop of Llandaff, 1398-1407. Seal xxxv, 367.

Llandaff Cathedral (first seal), twelfth century. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 25.

Llandaff Cathedral (second seal), A.D. 1230-40. Seals E., 19, 20.

Urban II, Archdeacon of Llandaff, 1196-98. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 32.

Robert de la More, Archdeacon of Llandaff, 1385. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 33.

Anian II, Bishop of St. Asaph, A.D. 1268-93. Seal E., 135.

(?) Robert of Lancaster, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1411-33. Seal xxxvii, 50.

William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1591. Add. Ch. 8532.

Griffith, Archdeacon of St. Asaph, thirteenth century. Seal lxxxii, 44.

St. Asaph's Consistory Court, seventeenth century. Seal lxxxii, 45.

Henry, Bishop of St. David's, 1334. Seal lxxxii, 66.

Adam, Bishop of St. David's, 1365. Seal lxxxii, 67.

St. David's Cathedral, (?) twelfth century. Seal lxxxii, 65.

W—— Archdeacon of Cardigan, 1292. Seal xlvi, 192.

Aberconwy, co. Carn., Cistercian Abbey, Abbot Henry, fifteenth century. Seal G., 57.

(?) Alba Landa Cistercian Abbey, thirteenth century. Seal lxx, 5.

Cistercian Abbey of Alba Domus, or Whitland, 1303, counter-seal. (Pasture in Prescelau Hills.) Add. Ch. 8414.

Basingwerk, co. Flint, Cistercian Abbey, 1465. Add. Ch. 8527.

Brecknock, co. Breck., Priory of St. John the Evangelist, 1514. Add. Ch. 19,868.

Caerleon, co. Mon., Cistercian Abbey. Abbot's seal, 1203. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 32.

Chepstow, co. Mon., Benedictine Priory, fifteenth century. Seal lxvii, 52.

Llantarnam, co. Mon., Cistercian Abbey, fourteenth century. Seal lxvii, 57.

Margam, Neath, Stratfleur Abbeys, etc., 1256. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 37.

Margam, co. Glam., Cistercian Abbey, 1525. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 48.

St. David's College, co. Pembr., Chapter seal. Seal H., 63.

Strata Marcella, co. Montgom., Cistercian Abbey, 1525. Seal lxxxii, 64.

Tintern Abbey, co. Mon., Cistercian Abbey, 1524. Cott. Ch. xxi, 41.

Carmarthen town. Seal G., 272.

Edward II, seal for Carmarthen wools. Seals lxxii, 79, 80.

Carnarvon town, thirteenth century. Seal lxxxii, 38.

Conwy, co. Carn., Provostship, fourteenth century. Seal xxxvii, 76.

Burgesses of Denbigh. Seal lxxxii, 43.

Harlech, co. Merioneth, Corporation, 1286. Add. Ch. 8486.

Holt Castle, co. Denb., Exchequer, 1450. Add. Ch. 8640.

Kidwelly town. Seal lxxxii, 51.

Neath town. Seal lxxxii, 56.

Swansea town. Seal lxxxii, 58 A.

Tenby town, co. Pemb. Seals lxxxii, 71, 72.

Adam de Summeré, of Mora, co. Glam., twelfth century. Harl. Ch. 75, D. 7.

Cadwalan fil. Caratoci, of South Wales, c. 1200. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 29.

Gilbert Burdin, Grant to Margam Abbey, twelfth century. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 26.

Hawisia, Lady of Keveoloc, thirteenth century. Seal lxxix, 73, A.

Howel fil. Catwallaun of Dolgeneru, co. Radn., late twelfth century. Add. Ch. 26,727.

Leisan fil. Morgani, of Poltimore, co. Glam., 1215-21. Harl. Ch. 75, C. 35.

Leisan fil. Morgani, early thirteenth century. Harl. Ch. 75, C. 34.

Madoc fil. Grifud, of Ekal, 1228. Add. Ch. 10,637.

Morgan fil. Caratoci, of South Wales, c. 1200. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 29.

Morgan fil. Caradoc, of Aberafon, co. Glam., 1205. Harl. Ch. 75, B. 30.

Morgan Gam, of Aberafon, early thirteenth century. Harl. Ch. 75, C. 21.

Morgan Cam of co. Glamorgan, 1234. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 25.

Alianora, Countess of Pembroke, daughter of King John, thirteenth century. Seal lxxx, 18.

Isabel de Clare, Countess of Pembroke, before 1219. Seal lxxx, 9.

Margaret de Lascy, Countess of Pembroke, after 1245. Campb. Ch. v, 4.

Adomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, 1304-24. Seals lxxxi, 4, 5.

Mary de St. Pol, wife of Aymer de Valence, Countess of Pembroke, before 1347. Seals lxxxi, 46, 47.

Sir William de Beauchamp, Warden of Pembrokeshire, seal of his Chancery, 1386. Sloan Ch. xxxii, 19.

Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester and Earl of Pembroke, seal of his Chancery, 1424. Sloan Ch. xxxii, 9.

William de la Pole, Earl of Pembroke, seal of his Chancery, 1447. Sloan Ch. xxxii, 5.

Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, 1459. Sloan Ch. xxxii, 20.

Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke. Seals lxxx, 77, 78.

Fourteen Charters of the Cistercian Abbey of Margam, co. Glamorgan. Harl. Ch. 75, A. 4, 5, 23, 34; 75, B. 11, 15, 27, 33, 34; 75 C. 24, 44, 45, 48; 75 D. 9.

Nine Charters relating to South Wales. Add. Ch. 8408, 8409, 8412, 8413, 15, 284, 19, 136; Sl. Ch. xxxii, 14, 14\*; Harl. Ch. 45, G. 13.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO WALES AT  
H.M. PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.<sup>1</sup>

BY R. ARTHUR ROBERTS, ESQ.

WITH regard to the documents that lie upon the table this afternoon, awaiting your inspection, it is proper for me to begin by saying that your attention is invited to a selection from a selection only; that is, from the multitude of Public Records preserved in this repository, relating to every part of the Queen's dominions, there have been selected, first of all, at the very natural request of your Association (to use the words of the Association's official announcement), "documents of interest relating to Wales"; but then, in the second place, as I need hardly remind you, not *all* the documents coming under this description. On the contrary, a very few only, a mere sample, a grain or two (so to speak) from a vast bulk, a specimen or two from an immense quarry. Still, as we have understood—and I think you will agree, properly understood—the category of "documents of interest" to include all classes of records that bear upon the history of the Principality, we have endeavoured to exhibit examples of as many different classes as possible, and in that sense to make the specimens shown fairly, though not by any means quite, complete. So the archives on the table, with respect to date, range over a period of more than six centuries; and with respect to subject, over a very wide area. Thus it happens that before you are documents belonging to the earliest limit,—the reign of the deadest of dead kings, King John; and one at least belonging to the latest,

<sup>1</sup> An Address delivered at the Record Office, May 23rd, 1889, during the London Meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association.

the more familiar reign of our infinitely more gracious and living Sovereign, Queen Victoria. And with respect to subject,—well, diplomacy, politics, law, custom, military service, municipal rights, revenue, land-tenure, personal history, and I know not what besides, might find illustration and elucidation in these comparatively few documents here at hand, if you could devote sufficient time to make an exhaustive search through them.

You will not, however, I imagine, be surprised to hear that in the matter of age, when deciding upon our specimens, we paid our tribute to reverend seniority, and leaned towards the older documents rather than towards the comparatively younger. Nor will you, I feel sure, complain of this. It is part of the interest attaching to these memorials of our nation's past, that many of them can boast of great age. With what fresh bloom of youth they carry that age you will yourselves perceive, and will acknowledge that they give promise of a future longevity to which, let us hope, the end of all things terrestrial will alone put the term. At any rate, whatever be the length of days to which they may ultimately attain, they are most of them already comparatively so old that it is difficult to realise sometimes that the fingers which penned them, the intelligences which framed them, belonged to men who knew absolutely nothing of that later progression of events which constitutes the varied history of the British nation, upon which we to-day look back as upon events in our national life infinitely dim and distant.

But in addition to the interest awakened by their great age there will also, doubtless, be excited in your minds the interest arising from the personalities connected with the origin of some of the specimens. You will see, for instance, the letters of the Welsh princes and others,—the very missives themselves, be it understood, which were despatched by Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Prince of North Wales; by Joanna, the daughter

of King John, his wife (No. 766); by Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the last native Prince of Wales (so called); by Eleanor, daughter of De Montfort, his wife; by David, his brother and companion in arms and misfortune; by Llewelyn ap Rhys, his follower, then a prisoner in the Tower. We cannot show you the actual handwriting of these exalted personages, for this reason among others, that they probably altogether disdained to learn the art of penmanship; but the documents are as much their letters as any that you may yourselves indite to-morrow, and despatch by the penny post.

I pass on now to do little more than mention, in the order in which you will find them, the various other classes of records laid before you.

To begin with, then, you are invited to look at entries on the *Patent* and *Close Rolls*, two great series of Rolls which go back to the reign of King John, have been since then accruing year by year in ever increasing numbers, and are accruing still. They contain a great deal of matter relating to Wales in common with matter relating to other parts of the Queen's dominions.

There is a Patent Roll of the third year of King John, the year of grace 1201-2, opened at the spot which records the treaty of peace between that King and Prince Llewelyn ap Jorwerth; a Close Roll of the sixth of King John, with an entry relating to repairs at Cardigan Castle; a Close Roll of the reign of King Edward I, of the year 1276, containing the reasons for declaration of war, in that year, against Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, which you will find printed at length in Rymer's *Fædera*. The other Patent Roll is of the reign of King Edward III, the eighteenth year, chosen for the entry which it contains relating to homage done to the King by Welshmen. And finally, as fairly to be classed with these examples, there is a Roll which belongs to the end of the reign of Henry III or the

beginning of Edward I, which contains extracts of Welsh matters found on the Patent and Close Rolls from the first to the thirty-fourth years of the reign of King Henry III (1216-50).

In these five Rolls is matter which of itself might form the groundwork for a long essay; and when I tell you that there are thousands of similar Rolls which might engage your attention, all of them containing entries of various kinds pertaining to Wales and Welshmen, you may judge for yourselves what occupation of leisure time a Welsh antiquary might find in, going through these records alone.

We had hoped to show you the *Breviate of Domesday*, a volume apparently of the thirteenth century, belonging to the Q. R. Department of the Exchequer, because it contains additions which would be of interest to your Association,—a version of the *Annales Cambriae* among other things; but circumstances connected with its repair prevent its production. You will, however, if your more immediate interest will (as I know it will) allow you to look at things which have nothing to do with Wales, be consoled for this omission by a sight of *Domesday Book* itself, of the *Abbreviatio of Domesday*, and of some of the more notable and beautiful records which are deposited here.

The *Registrum Munimentorum*, the volume commonly called *Liber A*, from the Treasury Library, framed in the earlier part of the reign of Edward I, properly appears in this collection because it contains a register of public documents relating to Wales, and some very early portraits of Welshmen. I wont vouch for the striking character of the likenesses, nor can I tell you the names either of the subjects or the artists. Perhaps some one here may succeed in establishing the fact of some family likeness, and tell us of whom they are the correct portraits.

I take the next examples shown (two of the *Welsh Rolls*) to be an illustration of the love of orderliness by which I imagine King Edward I to have been pos-

sessed. They contain purely Welsh business from the sixth to the thirty-third year of his reign, and are full of interest and information,—letters, grants, regulations ; and I may mention in particular the report of the commission to inquire into the laws and customs of Wales, a separate copy of which is also produced ; perhaps the copy from which the entry on the Roll was made.

Passing on, you may look at documents illustrative of King Edward's wars in Wales ; the declaration of war, an entry of which is also on the Close Roll produced ; and Rolls of various expenses connected with the carrying on of the wars, giving the names and wages of the persons engaged, and so on.

We also thought it might be of interest to you to see the *Statutes* relating to Wales ; the statutes which affect so nearly the relation of Wales to England. You will find on the table, therefore, the Statute 13 Edw. I, the Statute 27 Hen. VIII, c. 26, which I have heard called "The Act of Union"; and Statute 34 and 35 Hen. VIII, c. 26, which established the courts of Great Sessions in Wales. The records of these courts for every county, though now imperfect, come down to 1830, when the present assize arrangements took their place. Examples of these records you will also find further on, on the tables.

The enrolment of the *creation* of the first Prince of Wales who was son to an English King, Edward of Carnarvon that is, will, we imagine, be of some interest to your Association ; it is therefore produced. With it might have been produced the creations of the subsequent Princes of Wales from that time to this ; but it will be sufficient, perhaps, if we show you that creation only by title of which the present illustrious Personage, the eldest son of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, and future King of England, is so called.

Under the heading of *Ministers' Accounts* might have been placed a host of documents. We show you a few examples : first, two or three odds and ends, so

to speak, from the *Miscellanea of the Treasury of the Receipt of the Exchequer* :—

1. Account of expenses of works at the hall and chapel of Llewelyn at Conwy. Returned by W. de Sutton, Justiciar of North Wales, towards the end of the reign of Edward I. (T. R. Misc.  $\frac{67}{9}$ .)
2. Roll of expenses of repairs at different castles in North Wales. ( $\frac{67}{14}$ .)
3. A Roll which relates to the levying of a fifteenth in Wales, containing the names of many persons, and a statement of their possessions. ( $\frac{68}{4}$ .)

This last will especially exercise your palaeographic skill.

With these are four Rolls from the regular series of Welsh Ministers' Accounts :—

1. A Roll of the Chamberlain of South Wales, of the second year of Edward III, pertaining to Carmarthen and the neighbourhood.
2. A Roll of the twenty-seventh year of the same King, pertaining to Anglesey.
3. A Roll of the accounts of divers ministers in the co. of Carnarvon, of the tenth and eleventh years of Henry IV.
4. A Roll of accounts of ministers in the co. of Merioneth, belonging to the thirty-seventh year of Henry VI.

These Rolls of Ministers' Accounts are crammed full of curious and varied information. To those acquainted with the neighbourhoods to which they relate many of the names appearing, though under archaic forms, will be strangely familiar. In the Roll for Merioneth the references are numerous to the devastation caused throughout the country by the insurrection of Owen Glendower. These are examples of an immense body of records of the same nature, relating to every county of England as well as Wales. I need hardly remind you, perhaps, that the word "minister", as used in this connexion, does not necessarily refer to an ecclesiasti-

cal personage, but to such persons as chamberlains, receivers, bailiffs, etc., who received money on behalf of the Crown, and rendered an account of it at the Exchequer.

Passing from the ministers' accounts you will next have your attention called to a *Forest Roll of Chester*, the first membrane of which belongs to the year 1271, and the last entry in it to the year 1296. The time at my command will not allow me to enter into any detail of its contents, but they are full of interest.

After this come examples of *Court Rolls* taken from the fine series known as "Ruthin Court Rolls", which were accidentally discovered in a loft over the Ruthin Town Hall, stowed away and forgotten, with the street lamps for companions in the summer time, and with old lumber the whole year round, both summer and winter. We produce the two earliest in date, another of the reign of Elizabeth, and the latest of the series, belonging to the time of the Commonwealth.

To them follow *Rolls of the Justices in Eyre*—one of the reign of Edward I, the other of the reign of Henry VII.

Next are two *Indictment Rolls*,—one for Chester, of the reign of Henry IV, which on investigation you will find to contain some interesting accounts of the proceedings of the adherents of the deposed King Richard II; the other belonging to the same reign, and relating to the co. of Flint.

Then come two *Recognizance Rolls for Chester*, from the series to which Mr. Peter Turner, one of our honoured Assistant Keepers, has provided the Calendar known to all antiquaries. The first example is of the reign of Edward II, the earliest of this series; the second, of the reign of Elizabeth, when Robert Earl of Leicester was Chamberlain. And here I should mention a curious entry in the Docket-Book of Fines of Chester, which will be open for your inspection: for your warning also against the offence of throwing stones when the object you aim at is one of Her Majesty's Judges.

And then come *Plea-Rolls*,—a very early one for Flint, of the reign of Edward I; and two for Brecon, of the reign of Henry VIII; these latter chosen, one of them for a reason which will be obvious to you when you look at it;<sup>1</sup> and both for the reason that they belong to the time of the institution of the Courts of Great Sessions in Wales by the Act 34 and 35 Henry VIII, c. 26; which courts continued till the year 1830, when they were abolished; their proceedings during three centuries furnishing records of which we have many thousands, and of which we might have had many thousands more if they had been properly cared for by our, in this respect, thoughtless forefathers.

I am afraid that when you have reached this point your appetite for records will have been more than satisfied; but in order that the feast may be ample enough for the largest hunger,—in case there should be present an antiquarian Oliver who asks for more,—in order to show that if we be representatives of official Bumbledom, we at any rate belong to the modern and more generous school, we have also produced, from the collection of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer,—

*Suppression Papers* of the time of Henry VIII, relating to the monastic institutions at Strata Florida and Cardigan; examples of the series called *Church Goods*, of the reign of Edward VI, relating to the churches in the cos. of Carmarthen, Pembroke, etc.; examples of *Lay Subsidies*, showing different assessments in the cos. of Anglesey and Cardigan in the reigns of Henry VIII, Elizabeth, and James I respectively; and, lastly, examples of *Clerical Subsidies* belonging respectively to the dioceses of St. Asaph, Bangor, and St. David's; that of St. Asaph having the seal of Bishop Morgan, the translator of the Welsh Bible.

We produce also from the miscellaneous books of the Exchequer, *Muster-Books* of the reign of Henry VIII,

<sup>1</sup> The initial letter of the title of this Roll is illuminated with a portrait of the King in his robes of state.

over which I think you would most of you like to linger, as they contain practically a census of the male population between sixteen and sixty ; and from the records of the Chapter House a few papers connected with the proceedings of the Council of the Marches of Wales, which, I believe, are full of interest.

Last of all we show you specimens of *State Papers* : (1), of the reign of Elizabeth, a document which will introduce you to the name of Fetiplace, a pirate who haunted Milford Haven ; and Associations for the defence of the Queen, entered into in the counties of Cardigan, Flint, and Pembroke ; and (2), two of the reign of Charles I, showing you how the demand for ship-money was met in the co. of Cardigan.

I fear I have already too long detained you with remarks in the nature of a mere catalogue, from the documents themselves, which are the real point of interest of this assemblage, and not anything I may say about them. However, a catalogue has its uses, even if no beauty other than the beauty of utility belong to it ; and I trust my contribution will serve the purpose of guidance, if no other. I have the pleasure of saying that several of my learned colleagues have very kindly, after the official day is over, remained to lend you their most valuable assistance ; there are also among you those who are themselves skilled antiquaries ; and to their more interesting and sure guidance I now most confidently commend the members of this Association whom we have the honour and pleasure to welcome as visitors.

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*List of Documents Exhibited at H.M. Public Record Office on the  
Occasion of the Visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association,  
May 23rd, 1889.*

I.

Royal Letters, Nos. 66-92, 286, 287, 752-784.

II.

Patent Rolls : 3 John (opened at m. 3) ; 18 Edw. III, pt. i (m. 24).  
Close Rolls : 6 John (at m. 9) ; 4 Edward I (at m. 1, dorso)  
Roll of Welsh Matters, T. R. Misc.  $\frac{6}{2}$  (first memb.).

## III.

Registrum Mumentorum (Liber A).

## IV.

Welsh Rolls : 6-9 Edward I ; 10 Edward I (at m. 1).  
Report of Commissioners, T. R. Misc.  $\frac{68}{40}$ .

## V.

Declaration of War : Chapter House, Misc.  $\frac{8}{1}$ .  
Welsh Wars : Exch. Q. R. Misc., Bdle. 15, No. 1 (at m. 1) ; No. 4 (at m. 1) ; Bdle. 16, No. 1 (at m. 1) ; Bdle. 17, No. 1 (at m. 1).

## VI.

Parliament Rolls, T. R. Misc.  $\frac{48}{4}$  (at m. 1) ; Parl. Roll, 27 Henry VIII, c. 26 ; ditto, 34 and 35 Henry VIII, c. 26.

## VII.

Creations of Princes of Wales : Charter Roll, 29 Edward I (at No. 36) ; Pat. Roll, 5 Vict., pt. xvi (at No. 3).

## VIII.

Ministers' Accounts : T. R. Misc., Bdle. 67, No. 9 ; ditto, No. 10 ; ditto, No. 14 ; Bdle. 68, No. 4.

Ministers' Accounts, Henry III to Henry VII, viz., W. Wales, Bdle. 33, No.  $\frac{8}{10}$ , 1-2 Edward III ; Anglesey, Bdle. 31, No. 268, 26-27 Edward III ; Carnarvon, Bdle. 41, No. 25, 10-11 Henry IV ; Merioneth, Bdle. 58, No. 33, 36-37 Henry VI.

## IX.

Forest Roll : 55 Henry III—24 Edward I.

## X.

Court Rolls, Ruthin : 22-23 Edward I ; 23-24 Edw. I ; 6-7 Elizabeth ; Commonwealth, 1653-4.

## XI.

Rolls of Justices in Eyre : 35 Edward I ; 15 Henry VII.

## XII.

Indictment Rolls : 1-14 Henry IV, Chester ; 7 Henry IV, 10 Henry V, Flint.

## XIII.

Recognizance Rolls, Chester : 1-5 Edward II, 7-8 Elizabeth.

## XIV.

Plea Rolls : Flint, 12 Edward I ; Brecon, 34 Henry VIII, Spring and Autumn, two Rolls (open at headings).

## XV.

Suppression Papers, Exch. Q. R.  $\frac{535}{25}$  and  $\frac{534}{22}$ .

## XVI.

Church Goods: Exch. Q. R.  $\frac{1}{3}, \frac{10}{11}, \frac{1}{11}$ ; T. R. Misc.  $\frac{6}{3}, \frac{1}{3}$ .

## XVII.

Lay Subsidies, Exch. Q. R.  $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{9}{7}, \frac{1}{8}$ .

## XVIII.

Clerical Subsidies,  $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{10}$ .

## XIX.

Muster Books: T. R. Misc., Bks. A.  $\frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{7}$ , A.  $\frac{2}{3}$ .

## XX.

Council of Wales, Chap. Ho., Proceedings of Court of Surveyor General, No. III.

## XXI.

State Papers: Dom. Eliz., vol. 174 (at No. 14); Charles I, vol. 376 (at No. 141); ditto, vol. 381 (at No. 70).

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## RECENT

DISCOVERIES OF INSCRIBED STONES IN  
CARMARTHENSHIRE AND PEMBROKE-  
SHIRE.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A. SCOT.

IN the July Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for this year, the discovery of a biliteral Ogam and debased Latin inscription at Eglwys Cymun, in Carmarthenshire, is described by Mr. G. G. T. Treherne. This is, perhaps, the most important find which has been made of late, for both the inscriptions are in such perfect condition, and the Latin and Celtic words contained in each epitaph correspond so nearly, that the Eglwys Cymun Stone would have been looked upon as even a better key to the value of the Ogam letters than the "Sagramni" Stone at St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan, had it been known before the latter.

It may not, therefore, be out of place here to express the thanks of the Association to Mr. Treherne for having taken the trouble to communicate so interesting a discovery to our Journal; and I may also mention that we are indebted to the Rev. E. M'Clure, Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, for having called the attention of the Editors to Mr. Treherne's discovery in the first instance. It is gratifying to hear that the stone is to be carefully preserved inside the chancel of Eglwys Cymun Church.

It is said that it never rains but it pours, and shortly after Mr. M'Clure had informed the Editors about the Eglwys Cymun Stone, the Rev. Canon Collier, of Andover, sent a letter to be read at a meeting of the British Archæological Association, announcing that he had seen three more inscribed stones which had escaped the notice of previous observers. This letter was

printed in the April Number of the *Arch. Camb.*<sup>1</sup> by permission of the Council of the British Archaeological Association.

In consequence of the great interest of these new finds I was induced to visit the localities personally last Whitsuntide, but unfortunately Canon Collier was prevented by illness from accompanying me, and so he has requested me to write the description of the stones for him.

I made Whitland my headquarters whilst examining the stones in that district, although the hotel accommodation there is of a very homely kind. I made a pilgrimage to Eglwys Cymun and Llandawke on the Tuesday; but as the stones at these places have been already carefully examined by more competent authorities than myself, I need not say anything further about them.

On the Wednesday I made an excursion to Egremont and Llandilo, returning by Llandysilio. I went by an early train from Whitland to Clynderwyn, the next station on the down line, about five miles off, and reached Egremont by walking two miles further along the railway in the direction of Haverfordwest. I left the railway just before it crosses the Eastern Cleddau river, and took the road passing under the railway to Egremont, which is situated half a mile to the northward. The Eastern Cleddau river here forms the boundary between Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. Egremont lies on the eastern bank of the river, and is therefore in Carmarthenshire, but quite close to the borders of Pembrokeshire.

The church is near a farmhouse called Llandre, there being no village nor other houses. There is nothing remarkable about the church, which is of the usual type found in this part of Wales, having a nave and chancel with a small bell-gable at the west end. The present building was probably erected in the thirteenth century; but with the exception of the chancel-arch and

<sup>1</sup> Ser. V, vol. vi, p. 176.

the font there are no architectural features left to act as a guide.

The inscribed stone is built into the west wall of the nave, outside, with the longest dimension in a vertical position. The stone is recessed a few inches from the face of the wall, in a sort of niche with a flat top; so that it was evidently placed there purposely, and not utilised as mere building material. The stone is 4 ft. 6 in. high, 1 ft. 5 in. wide at the top, and gets narrower towards the bottom, where it is only 1 ft. 1 in. wide. The material is either granite or greenstone.

At the top of the stone is a rudely incised cross with two horizontal bars, which has every appearance of having been cut over the inscription. Below the cross is an inscription in debased Latin capitals, reading from the top downwards. The final *s* only is of the minuscule form. I read the letters

[C]ARANTACV

(Carantacus). The *c* at the beginning is very faint; but I think it can be detected in the rubbing.

Egremont Church is situated in close proximity to a circular earthwork, which crowns the hill immediately above. The rampart is made of sand, and I was sorry to notice that it was being used as a quarry for obtaining this material.

Having finished my rubbing and sketching at Egremont, I took the road leading northwards, in the direction of Maenclochog; but on reaching Llanycefn, two miles off, I turned to the east, so as to get into the road on the other side of the valley, through which runs a railway at present disused. Llandilo<sup>1</sup> lies two miles and a half further north from Llanycefn, at the foot of the Preceili Mountains. I examined the church at Llanycefn, but found nothing of interest.

Llandilo Church is now in ruins, and is situated in a small plantation at the back of a farmhouse. There are two inscribed stones at this place, No. 1 standing

<sup>1</sup> Llandilo is in Pembrokeshire.

close to the east end of the chancel, and No. 2 forming the south side of the stile leading out of the church-yard at the east end.

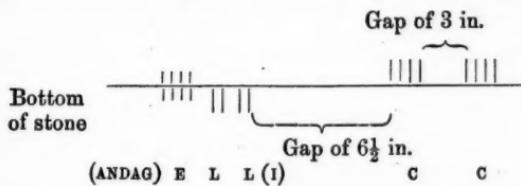
No. 1 is a monolith of greenstone, 4 ft. 6 in. high by 1 ft. 5 in. wide at the bottom, tapering to 10 in. wide at the top, and ranging in thickness from 7 to 8 in. At the top of the inscribed face is an incised cross with terminations to the arms shaped like a trident. Below this is an inscription in debased Latin capitals, reading from the top downwards, which I make out to be

ANDAGELLI IACIT

(The tomb of Andagellus, he lies here). There appears to have been a second line of letters parallel to the first, but they are very indistinct. I thought I could detect

FILI CNOI (?)

On the left angle of the stone, when looking at the inscribed face, is a second epitaph, in Ogams, which appears to be a repetition of the Latin legend, as is usual in most of the Welsh stones; but the only strokes that are quite distinct are those shown below:



No. 2 is a slab of greenstone, 4 ft. 3 in. high by 1 ft. 6 in. wide, 9 in. wide at the bottom, 11 in. in the middle, and 7 in. at the top. The inscription is in debased Latin capitals, reading from the top downwards, in three lines, which I render

COIMAGNI

FILI

CAVETI

(The tomb of Coimagnus, the son of Cavetus). The shapes of the m and n are of the transitional form,

between the capital and minuscule found on the Llan-twitt stones and elsewhere. The *g* is of what Professor Westwood calls the "sickle" shape, that is so often mistaken for the letter *s*. The two *i*'s in *FILI* are joined on to the *F* and *L*, as in many other instances.

The Ven. Archdeacon Edmunds informs me that St. Teilo's skull is, or was recently, kept at the farmhouse, close to the desecrated church, and is used for the recovery of the sick by drinking water out of it from the Saint's Well, close by. The virtue depends on its being ministered by the eldest son of the family who hold the farm, named Melchior, the hereditary custodians of the relic. People used to be cured in this way within the memory of persons now living.

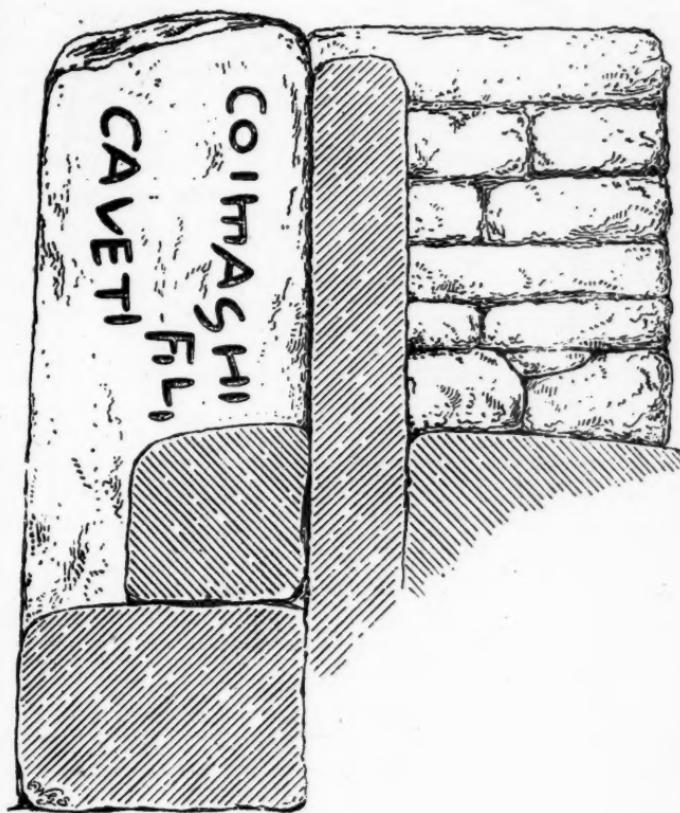
Before concluding this notice I must point out some instances of inaccuracy in the illustrations of Ogam inscribed stones which have appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

On comparing the outline, traced from a rubbing here given, of the inscription on the stone at Staynton in Pembrokeshire, with the woodcut in the *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xi, p. 292), the following mistakes will be observed :—

(1.) The name of the person for whose tombstone it has been used recently is written *T. HARRIS* instead of *T. HARRIES*. If errors are made in an ordinary English epitaph which is so plain, it naturally throws doubt on the reading of the more obscure Ogams.

(2.) The two upper strokes of the Ogam for the letter *N* should pass over the end of the arm of the cross instead of being some distance below it.

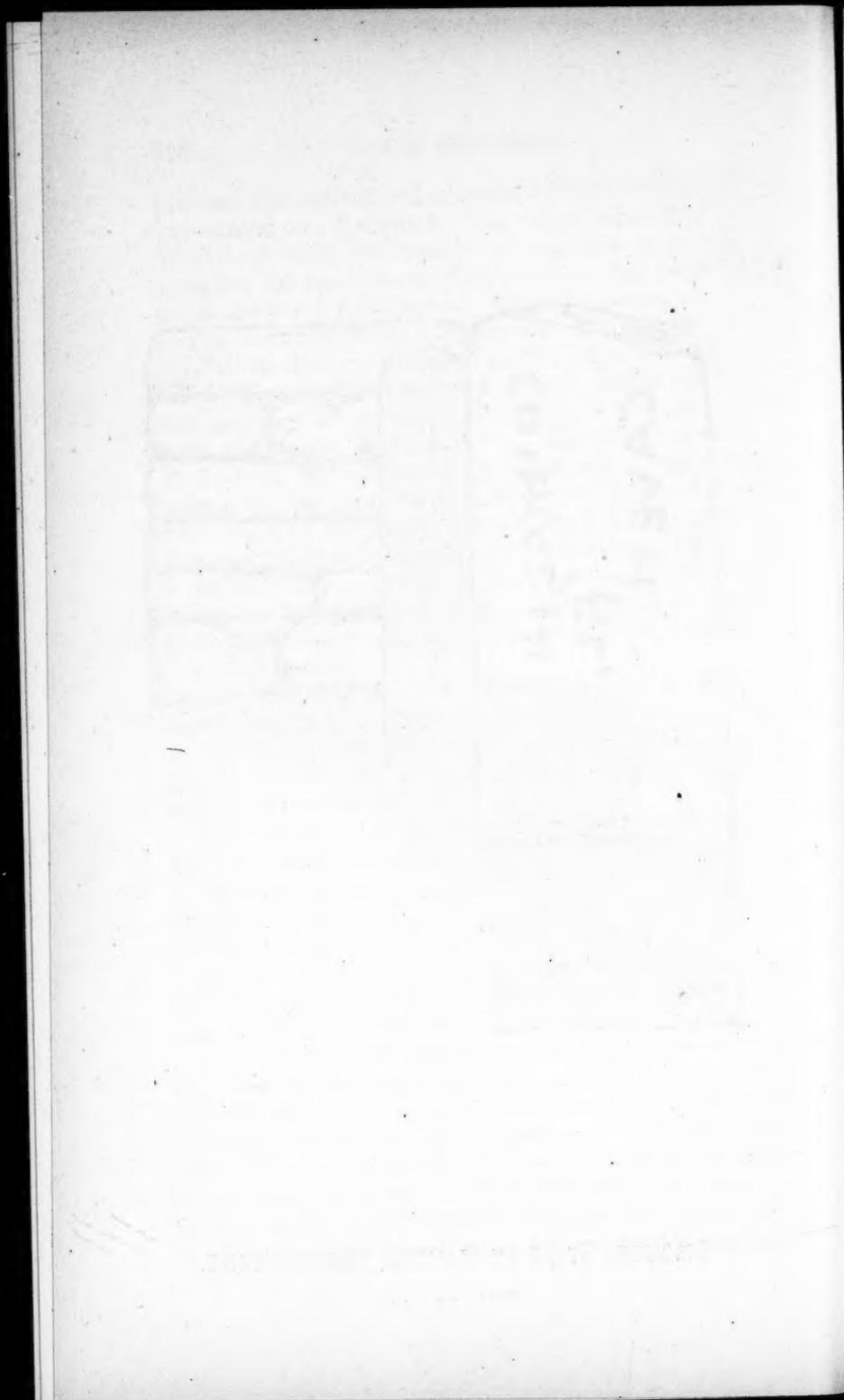
A great deal has been made out of instances where the cross passes over the Ogams, as tending to prove that the cross was a later addition; and if there is anything in this view, the argument should cut both ways. Prof. Westwood, in describing the stone, says that it was "first used by the Celts, and subsequently by the mediæval Christians"; meaning that the cross is of later date than the Ogams,—a theory against

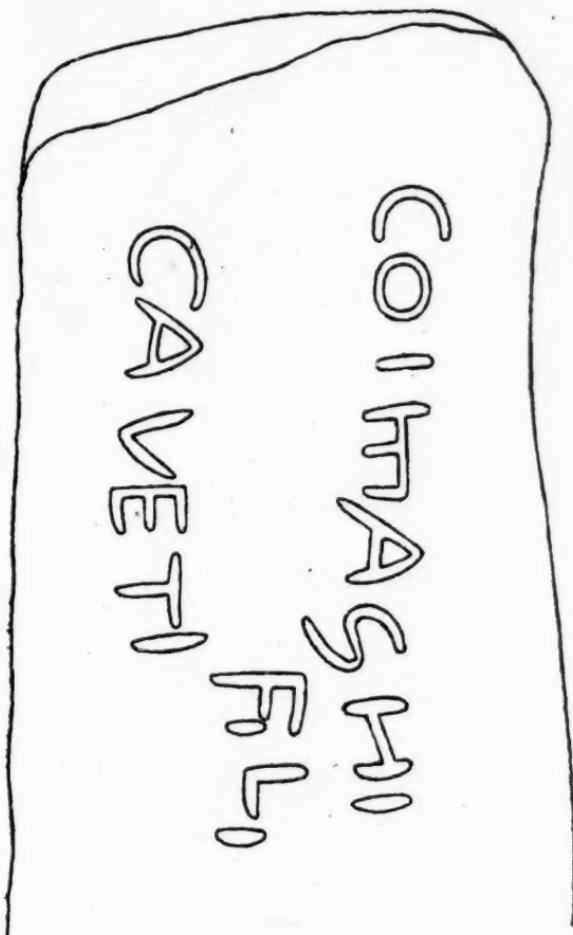


INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANDILO, PEMBROKESHIRE.

Scale: 1 in. = 1 ft.



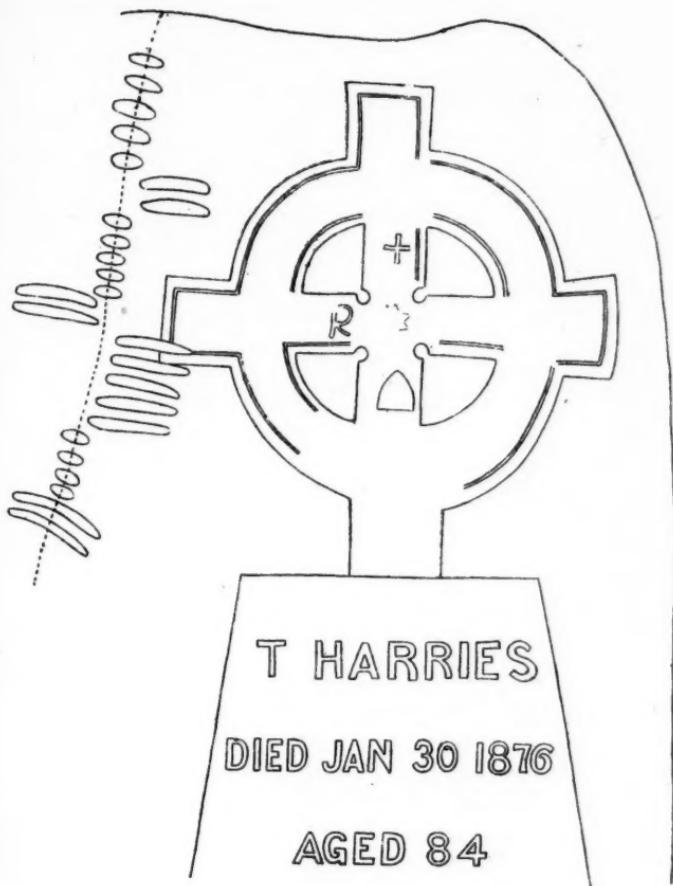




INSCRIBED STONE AT LLANDILO, PEMBROKESHIRE.

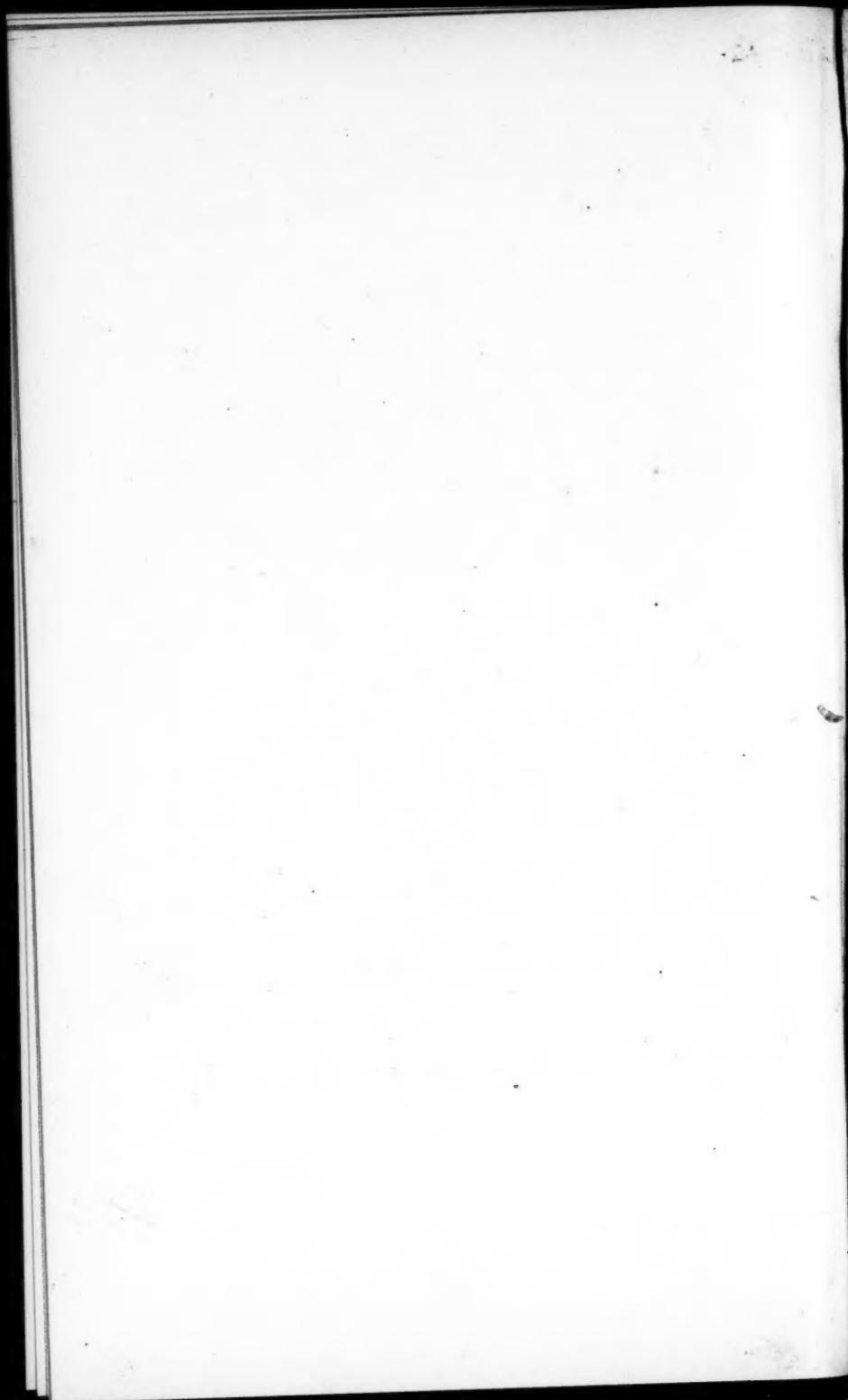
Scale : 2 in. = 1 ft.

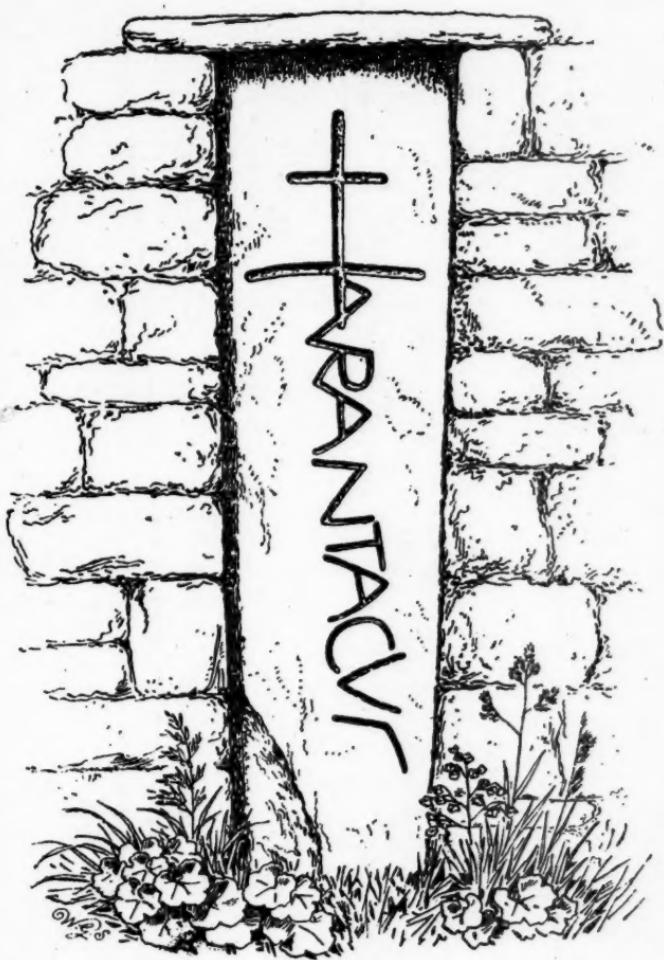
COLLECT  
TEACH  
STUDY  
Q  
Z  
E  
F



OGAM INSCRIPTION, CROSS, AND MODERN EPITAPH ON STONE AT STAYNTON.  
Scale : 2 inches = 1 foot.



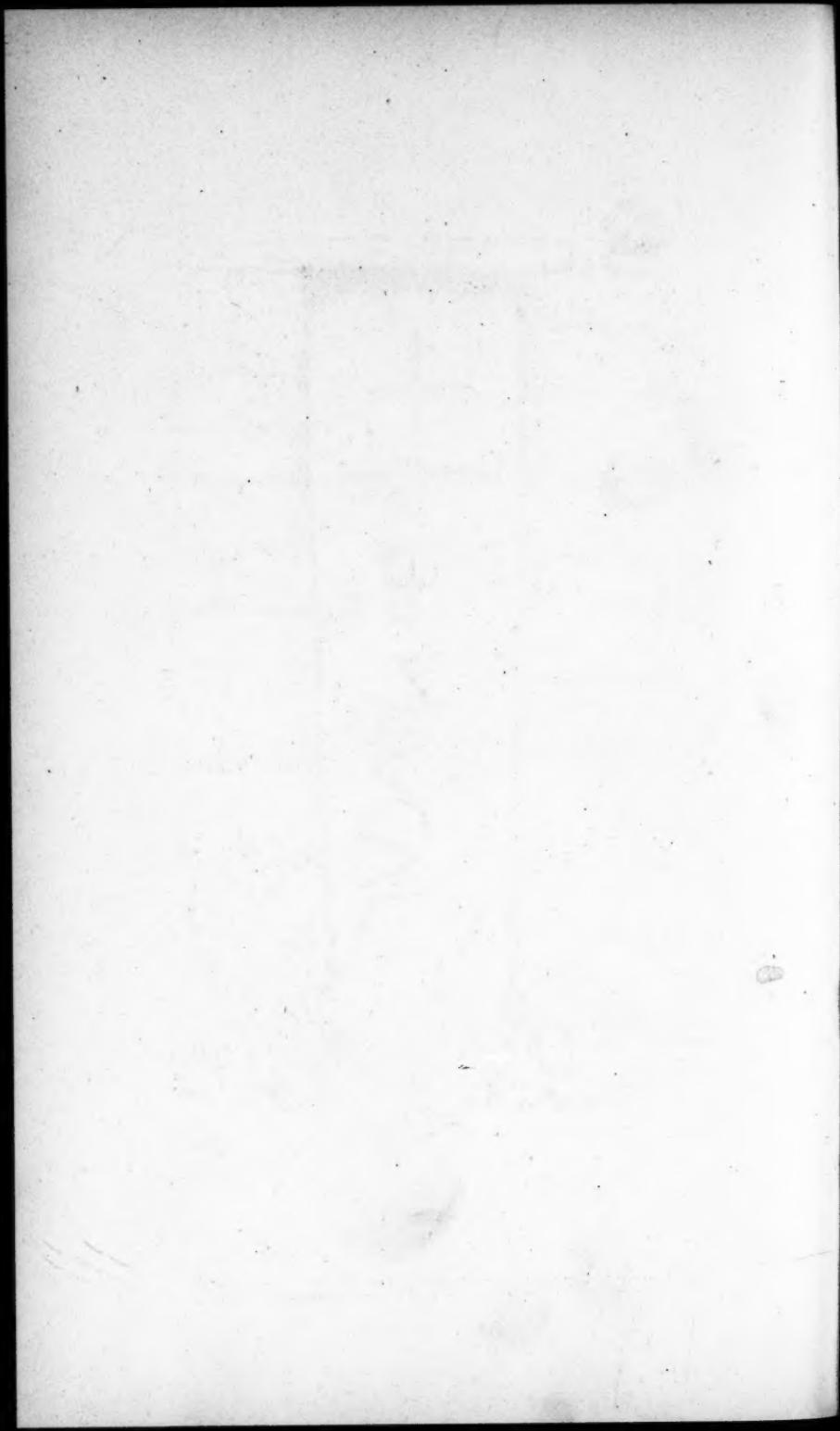




INSCRIBED STONE AT EGREMONT, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Scale : 1 in. = 1 ft.



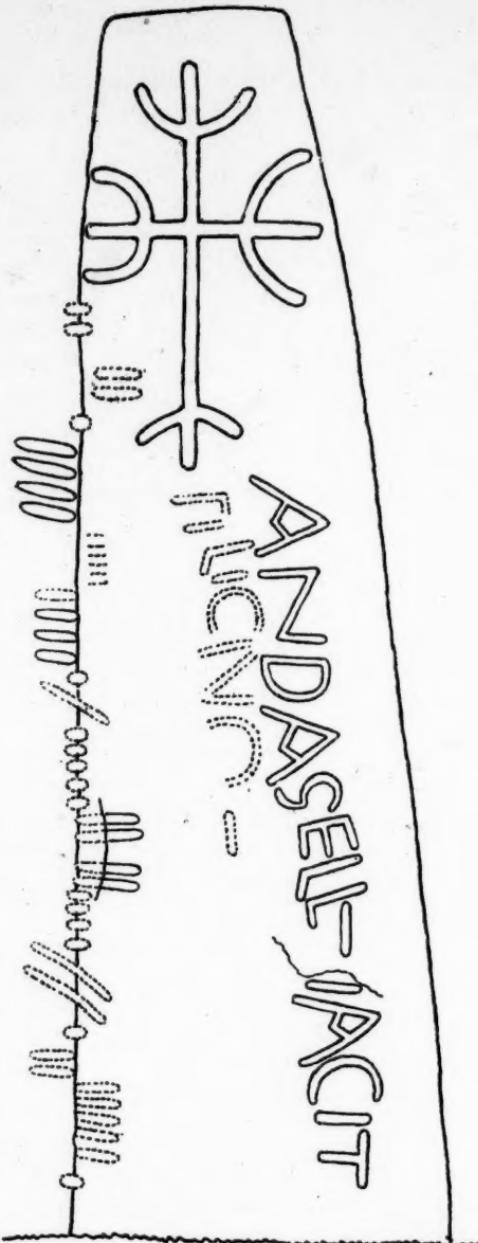




INSCRIBED STONE AT EGREMONT, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

*Scale : 2 in. = 1 ft.*





INSCRIBED STONE AT. LLANDILO, PEMBROKESHIRE.

Scale: 1½ in. = 1 ft.

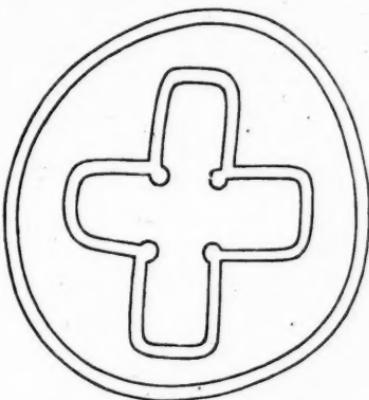


which I must protest most strongly as not being founded on sufficient evidence.

(3.) The small hollows at the points where the arms intersect, and the incised lines round the whole, are entirely omitted in the first woodcut.

(4.) A small shield, a cross, and the letter R, scratched at a late date, are also left out.<sup>1</sup>

I could see nothing of a debased Latin inscription, of which Prof. Rhys says he could detect traces.



Cross on Ogam Inscribed Stone at Bridell.

The other case of incorrect drawing I have to comment upon is the cross upon the Ogam inscribed stone at Bridell, near Cardigan. My outline shows a cross within a circle, corresponding with the written descriptions given by both Prof. Westwood in his *Lapidarium Walliae* (p. 114, and Plate 54), and Prof. Rhys in his *Lectures on Welsh Philology* (p. 292); but Prof. Westwood's illustration repeats the mistake made in H. Longueville Jones' original sketch published in the *Arch. Camb.* (3rd Ser., vol. vi, p. 314), of making the cross appear like a circle enclosing a fourteenth century

<sup>1</sup> Prof. Westwood has also misplaced the two readings of the Ogam inscription in his paper, *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. xi, p. 293.

quatrefoil.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Rolt Brash, in his *Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil* (Plate 45), purposely distorts the cross in order to give colour to his grotesque theories as to the pagan origin of this class of monument.

The moral of all this is that some attempt should be made to obtain, by means of photography, a really reliable series of representations of the early inscribed and sculptured stones of Wales.

Whilst I was in Pembrokeshire on this occasion I visited Clydey, and was glad to find that the Ogam inscribed stone which was some years ago removed to the farm of Dugoed, had now been brought back to the place whence it came originally. I impressed upon the Incumbent the desirability of placing all the inscribed stones at Clydey under cover from the weather, within the church.

<sup>1</sup> The hollows at the intersections of the arms give the character to the cross; and the omission of this small detail, as at Staynton, entirely changes the appearance of the cross.

## NOTES ON INSCRIBED STONES AT EGREMONT AND LLANDILO.

BY PROF. J. RHYS, M.A.

AT the request of my friend Mr. J. Romilly Allen I venture to write a few notes on the stones which he has recently examined. For two reasons I should have been gladly excused, namely, because I am away from my books, and because I have never seen the stones. There is no occasion for me to speak of the character of the letters in detail as Mr. Allen has seen them, and he is much better able to describe their features than I ; but I cannot help mentioning that the surface of the stones seems to be very rough and uneven, which makes it exceedingly dangerous to attempt to read the inscriptions from rubbings without a close inspection of the stones themselves. This is a feat I have never attempted before, and the readers of the Journal must take for granted that the result is mere guesswork.

The Egremont Stone I would read CARANTACVS, with a final which seems almost a counterpart of the *s* in the Drosten inscription at St. Vigeans, near Arbroath, in Scotland. It is not very different, either, from the long *s* on the Caldy Stone. As to the name Carantacus, it is that which is reduced in Welsh to Caran-nog, and even C'rannog, in the name of the church and parish of Llangrannog, on the Cardiganshire coast.

As to the two Llandilo Stones, I begin with the easier one, which reads—without doubt I should almost venture to say—as follows :

COIMAGNI

FILI

CAVETI

The *m* is somewhat peculiar and of somewhat a minuscule kind ; the *g* is rather like an *s*, as usual, but more

angular, and may be compared with the *g* of *Senemagli* and *Vinnemagli* on the Gwytherin Stone; the *N* is like an *H*; the *FF* and *LI* are conjoint, as in many other instances. The name *Coimagni* (in Irish *Caemhan*) is a derivative from *coim*, in Old Irish *coem*, later *caemh*, Welsh *cu*, dear, beloved. The genitive *Caveti* is of the same origin as the *cav* in the *Cavo* of the Llanfor Stone, and the *Burgocavi* of the lost Caergai Stone.

The other Llandilo Stone is far harder to read; but it is bilingual, so that it is not hopeless. This is what I make of the two legends:

ANDAGELL ← IACIT

FILI CAVET ←

||.//....|||...../||||.|||..|||..  
(A n) d a g e l l i M a c v C a v

Both readings are very difficult; but the one helps the other. In the Latin the *a* of *Caveti* is very hard to make out in the rubbing; the *c* is a little less so; but I feel very little doubt as to the later letters, *veti*. On the other hand, the Ogam breaks off in the middle of the notches for the vowel *e*. Further, the beginning of *Andagelli* is to be guessed in the Ogam rather than read, while it admits of no doubt in the other legend. The name *Andagelli* is already familiar, occurring as it does on a stone at Gelli Dywell, in the neighbourhood of Newcastle Emlyn.<sup>1</sup> It is of additional interest from a historical point of view to find names like *Andagelli*, *Caveti*, and the like, repeated, though it would have been linguistically more interesting to have come across names previously unknown.

Lastly, I know not what to make of the *macv* of this inscription, occurring as it does where one would have expected *magi*. It raises several questions such as the following, Is *macv* merely an abbreviation? and if so,

<sup>1</sup> Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliae*, p. 86, and Pl. 45, fig. 3. The inscription is CVRCAGN ← FILI ANDAGELL ←.—EDD.

why was it not written *maq*? Or else, are we to take the letter which I have here transcribed *v*, and which would probably be as correctly represented by *w*, to have had the value of the vowel *u* in this inscription? In that case we might compare such spellings as that of *Macu Treni*; but it is to be remembered that in Ogam the latter is given as *Maqi Treni* at full length. It is gratifying, however, that the difficulties of the inscription are not greater than the importance of the find.

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### NOTICE OF TWO STONE IMPLEMENTS FROM PEMBROKESHIRE.

WHEN man used ground stone tools for cutting purposes, sea-side residences were in request. Several causes led to this result. A foreland running out into the sea was easily transformed into a stronghold impervious to human or bestial foes. Food, in the shape of shell-fish, was to be had for the gathering ; locomotion by means of coracles or "dug-outs" was simple. Whether the object might be to pounce on a weak foe, fly from a strong one, or bring home in triumph spoils of war or chase, the watery highway would prove of great service.

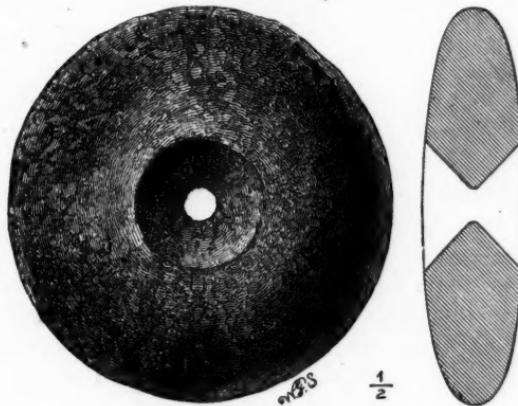
In some countries another circumstance tempted neolithic man to haunt the shores ; certain districts, though denuded of the secondary formation, are fringed with flint stones cast up by the sea. This is the case in Pembrokeshire, where neolithic man, taking advantage of these gifts of nature, established a sort of prehistoric Sheffield, chipping and grinding his simple cutlery from the marine shingle. These various attractions induced a very considerable neolithic population to settle on the shores of Western Wales, who have left innumerable relics of their sojourn in the shape of cliff-castles, kitchen-middens, flint factories, perfect implements, burial-places, etc., for the instruction of us their heirs.

As may well be supposed, the western horn of Milford Haven invited this people with its double sea. On the one side was the Atlantic, perilous indeed for travel, but abounding in fish-food ; on the other lay the tranquil waters of the Haven.

Mr. Henry Mathias of Haverfordwest has gleaned

a rich harvest of celts, spindle-whorls, pounders, mullers, flint arrow-heads, etc., from this interesting district ; finding some himself, rescuing others from among the farmers' "chimbley ornaments". These various objects he has kindly deposited in the Tenby Museum. Two of the relics, though belonging to well known types, are, I think, sufficiently mysterious to interest our members. They have been well depicted, half-size, by Mr. G. Worthington Smith.

No. 1 is a disk of old red sandstone with a blunt, cutting edge. It has been perforated through the centre with a double, funnel-shaped hole, which would



render the hafting it for use as a mace or axe impossible. But that it was not an accidental blunder, or even an unfinished piece of work, we may feel pretty sure, as stones of this type are found, if not "from China to Peru", at all events from India to the latter country. In the British Museum are two specimens,—one a rough disk, in shape something like the stone here depicted, but with a blunter edge. This is in the Rivett Carnac collection, and came from India ; the other a finely worked disk with a sharp edge cut into a sort of floriated pattern, was brought from Peru.

Dr. John Evans suggests (in a letter to the writer) that these implements may have been hafted with plaited thongs or sinews, and used as a modern slung-shot or life-preserver.

No. 2 is an egg-shaped piece of greenstone with a kind of glaze on the surface ; perhaps formerly looked

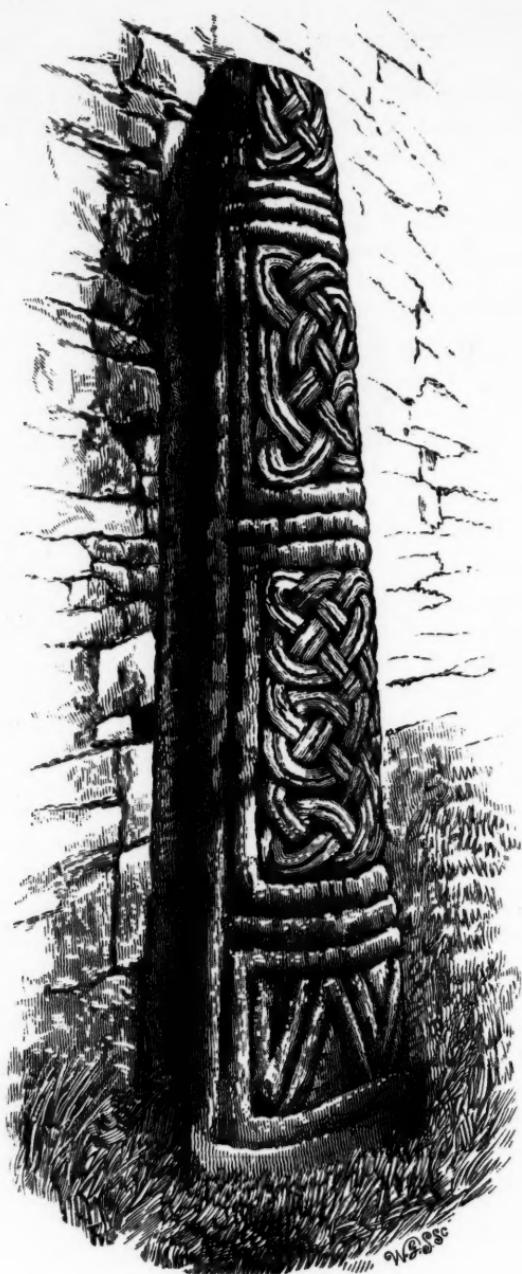


on as a lucky stone or amulet. I hope our bardic friends will not declare that it is the original "mundane egg", for folks generally deem *that* was an addled egg. These oval stones have been found elsewhere, especially in Ireland ; but no very satisfactory use has been ascribed to them, excepting the aforesaid guess that they may have been amulets. If so, how were they carried ? Surely neolithic men and women were innocent of pockets ; besides, Mr. G. Worthington Smith tells me he has seen some bruised at the ends, as if they had been used for pounders.

I should add that the egg-shaped stone was found while draining a bog on Brunt Farm, not far from the spot where Henry Tudor is said to have landed with his ragged regiment in 1485. The perforated disk was turned up by the ploughshare about a mile and a half to the westward. In the vicinity of both other neolithic finds have been unearthed.

EDWARD LAWS.





UNIV.  
OF.  
MICH.

CYLINDRICAL PILLAR AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.  
(From a photograph by T. Mansell Franklen, Esq.)

## THE CYLINDRICAL PILLAR AT LLANTWIT MAJOR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A. SCOT.

ON the occasion of the visit of the Cambrian Archæological Association to Llantwit Major during the Cowbridge Meeting in 1888, I had the honour of delivering an address upon the early Christian sculptured stones there, which has since been published in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.<sup>1</sup> In this address attention was chiefly directed to the three inscribed monuments. I now propose to describe more fully the two others, which are ornamented with interlaced work, but which have no lettering upon them, namely, the cylindrical pillar standing against the north wall of the old Western Church, outside; and the cross-shaft preserved inside the old Western Church.



Cross-Section of Pillar at Llantwit Major, showing Groove.

The cylindrical pillar<sup>2</sup> is carved out of a single piece of sandstone, 9 ft. long, of which 1 ft. 6 in. is buried beneath the ground, the remaining 7 ft. 6 in. being above the surface. The cross-section is, roughly speak-

<sup>1</sup> Series V, vol. vi, p. 118.

<sup>2</sup> It is, strictly speaking, a truncated cone, not a cylinder.

ing, a circle, 1 ft. 6 in. in diameter at the bottom, but only 1 ft. 2 in. in diameter at the top.

A straight, vertical groove runs the whole way down the back of the stone. The section of the groove is like a V with the angle rounded,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. It is clear that this groove formed part of the original design, as the ornament is arranged to suit it. The whole of the convex surface of the stone is covered with sculpture divided into four panels by horizontal bead-mouldings, as shown on the accompanying wood-engraving prepared by Mr. Worthington G. Smith, with the aid of a rubbing reduced to the scale of 1 inch to the foot, by photography. Each panel is separated from the next by three horizontal bead-mouldings, the two outer ones forming parts of the frames round the panels, and the centre one forming part of the frame round the whole design. The upper three panels are filled in with interlaced work, and the bottom one with a rude chevron pattern. The interlaced ornament belongs to a class which may be called irregular, broken

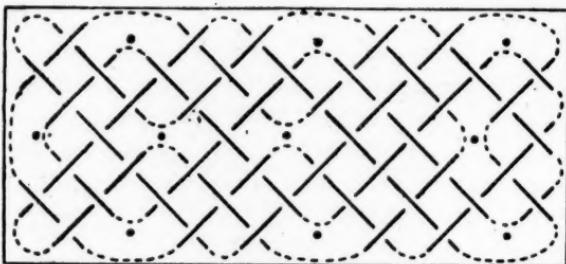
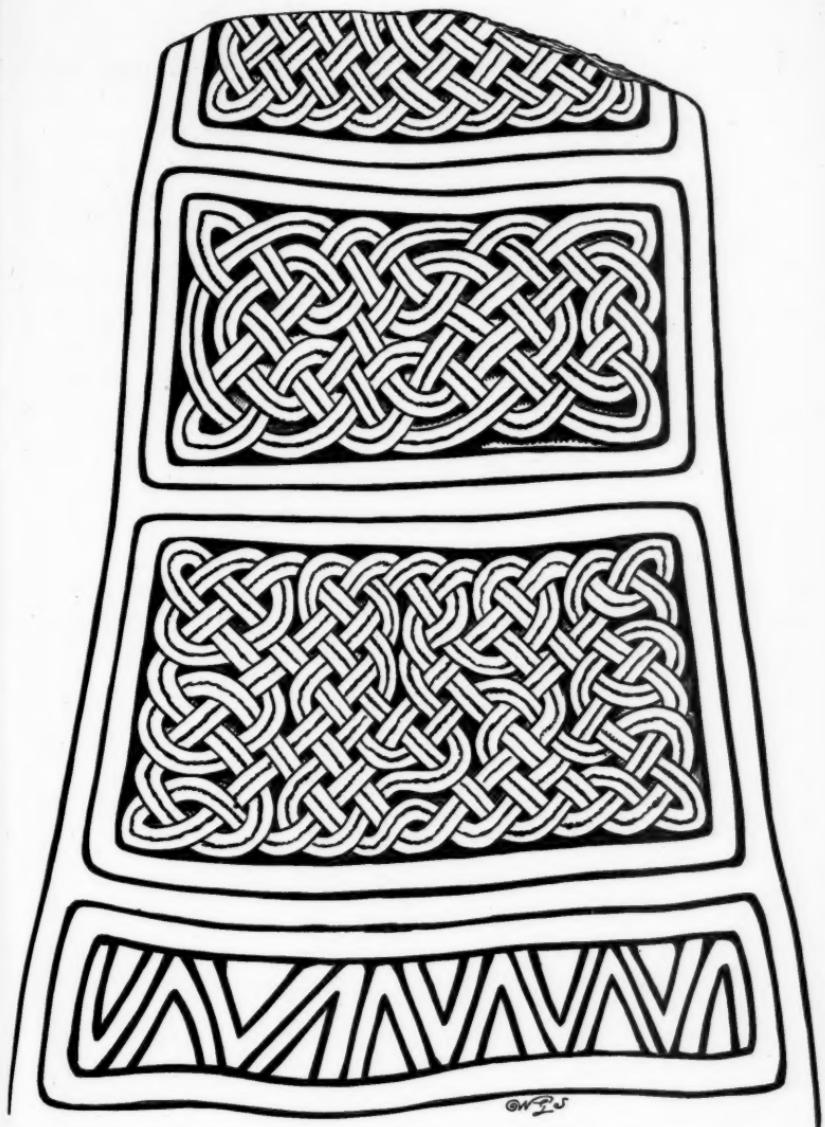


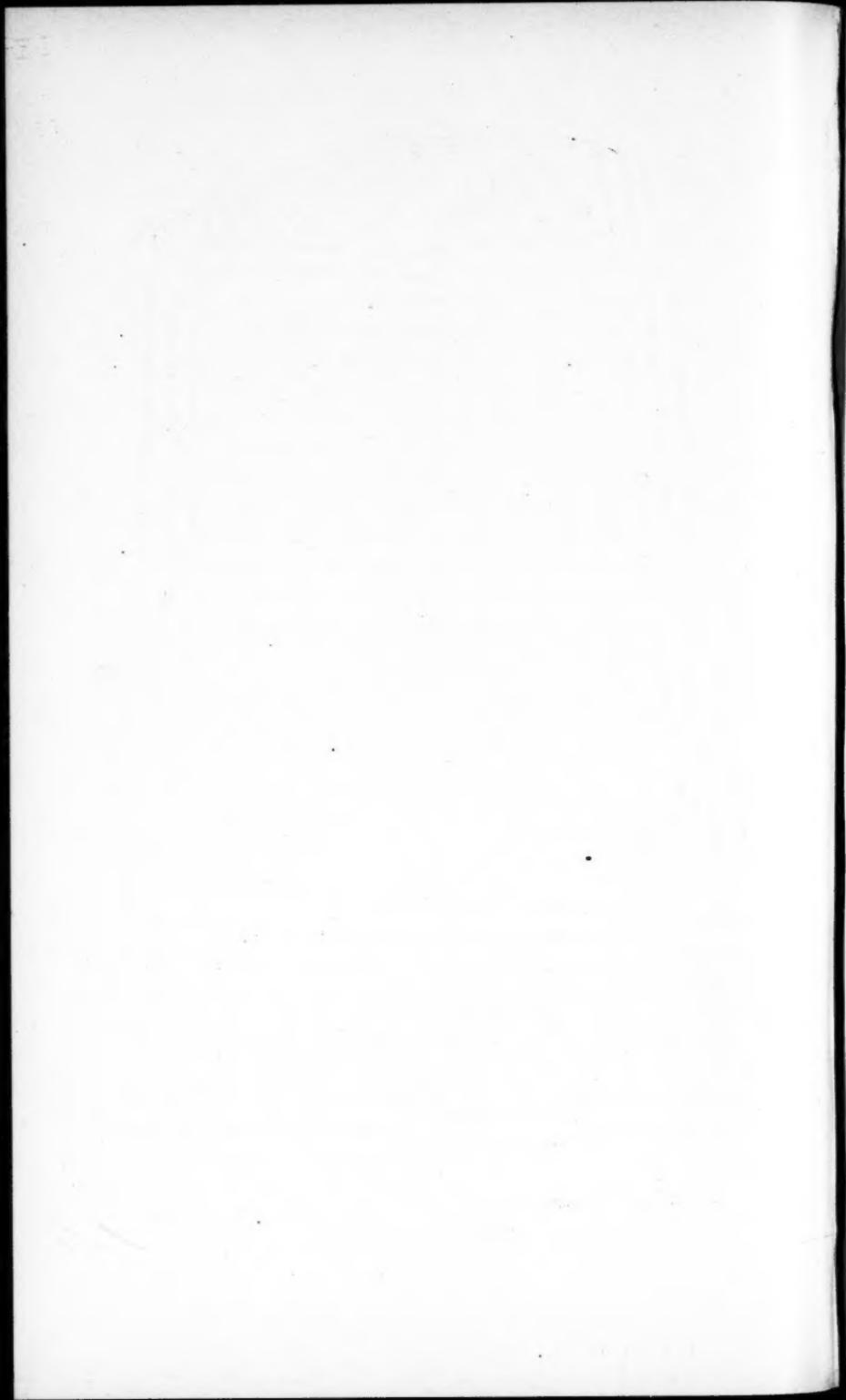
Diagram showing Construction of irregular, broken Plaitwork on Middle Panel of Cylindrical Pillar at Llantwit Major.

plaitwork, and which is intermediate between true plaitwork and knotwork. Most persons must be familiar with the appearance of regular plaitwork, consisting of a series of parallel bands crossing at right angles, and lapping over and under. The same kind of fabric can be produced either by the operation of plaiting or by that of weaving; the only difference



DEVELOPMENT OF ORNAMENT ON CYLINDRICAL PILLAR AT LLANTWIT MAJOR.  
Scale: 1 inch = 1 foot.





being that in one case the bands or threads run diagonally with regard to the margin, whilst in the other case they are parallel to it.

In the irregular, broken plaitwork which occurs on many of the early Welsh sculptured stones, two bands, instead of being allowed to run on continuously in one direction, parallel to each other, or in two directions at right angles to each other, are joined together. On the cross of Samson, Samuel, and Ebisar, at Llantwit,<sup>1</sup> we have an instance of a panel of plaitwork which is quite regular except at the left hand upper corner,

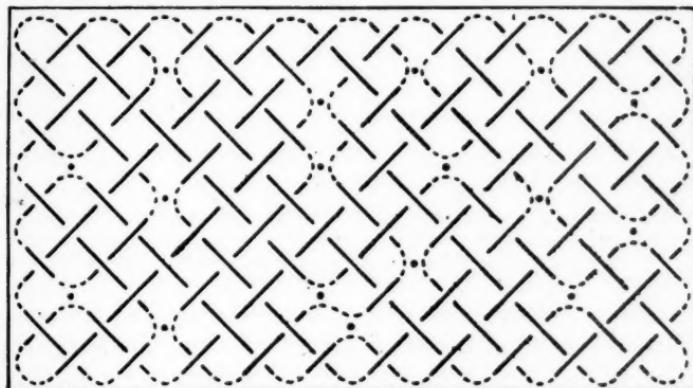


Diagram showing Construction of irregular, broken Plaitwork on bottom Panel of Cylindrical Pillar at Llantwit Major.

where two of the bands are joined up instead of being carried forward properly. On the cross of Eiudon, at Golden Grove,<sup>2</sup> in Carmarthenshire, there is a panel of plaitwork with three breaks in the pattern, produced in the same way; and on the cross at Carew,<sup>3</sup> in Pembrokeshire, is a panel of plaitwork with a single break.

I have endeavoured to show, in a paper on the "Analysis of Celtic Interlaced Ornament", published in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scot-*

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, Ser. V, vol. vi. p. 120.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, Ser. IV, vol. ii, p. 342.

<sup>3</sup> Westwood's *Lapidarium Walliae*, Pl. 57, fig. A.

land (vol. xvii, p. 211), that the more elaborate patterns, consisting of knots repeated at regular intervals, were developed out of simple plaitwork by joining up the bands in the way described. In the best Irish MSS., when a variation in a plaited border is introduced by the joining-up expedient, it is done so as to make a symmetrical piece of ornament, and not anyhow, as on the Llantwit Pillar. The ring which occurs at the left hand upper corner of the bottom panel of the Llantwit Pillar is another indication of debased style.

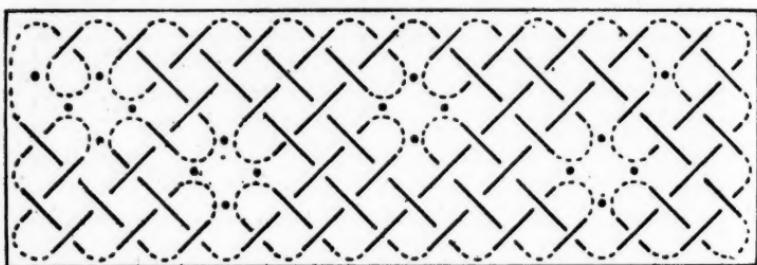


Diagram showing Construction of regular, broken Plaitwork on Front of Cross-Shaft at Llantwit Major.

Rings are not uncommon in the interlaced decoration of the Carlovingian MSS., but the Irish artist always avoided them. The chevron-pattern round the bottom of the Pillar is, as far as I know, unique.

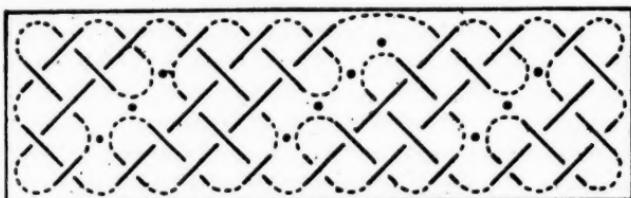


Diagram showing Construction of regular, broken Plaitwork on back of Cross-Shaft at Llantwit Major.

The character of the ornament on the Pillar shows that it was produced by the same school of early Welsh ecclesiastical artists to whom we owe the other crosses at Llantwit.

The most remarkable feature of the Llantwit Pillar, however, is not the ornament so much as the round shape of the stone with the curious vertical groove at the back. The top of the pillar is unfortunately broken, so that there are now no means of deciding whether it was originally surmounted by a cross; but in all probability it was thus terminated. As a general rule the cross forms part of the design of all early Christian monuments, there being three stages of development: (1), where the symbol of our faith is incised on the rude, unsculptured, standing stone; (2), where it is carved in relief upon a rectangular, ornamented slab either erect or recumbent; and (3), where the stone itself is cut into the shape of a free, standing cross, so that the outline can be seen against the sky. We have very perfect examples of the third class at Carew and Nevern, in Pembrokeshire; and they are most common in Ireland, where the type originated.

The shafts of the free-standing crosses are generally rectangular in cross-section, with two broad and two narrow faces. The square or round cross-sections are comparatively rare. In Wales there are only two instances of round pillars, which may have been the shafts of crosses, namely the one at Llantwit and Eliseg's Pillar, near Valle Crucis Abbey, in Denbighshire. The latter belongs to a peculiar type, in which the lower part of the shaft is round, and the upper part square. This type is quite unknown in Scotland and Ireland, and is confined chiefly to the central and north-western counties of England. It is most common in Staffordshire, where it may have been invented. In the ruder specimens the transition from the square to the round is made abruptly, and marked by a horizontal moulding; but in the better executed ones each of the square faces has a semicircular termination at the bottom, formed by the gradual dying away of the flat surface into the convex one. Sometimes these monuments occur in pairs, as at Penrith and at Beckermet St. Bridget's, in Cumberland. One of the most elabo-

rately ornamented pillars of this class is at Stapleton in Nottinghamshire. That at Gosforth, in Cumberland, has the cross at the top complete.

The following list shows the geographical distribution of the cross-shafts which are round at the bottom and square at the top :—

*Cheshire*.—Macclesfield Public Park, three ; Lyme Park, two ; Chulow, near Wincle.

*Cumberland*.—Beckermet St. Bridget's, two ; Gosforth, two ; Penrith, two.

*Derbyshire*.—Bakewell.

*Nottinghamshire*.—Stapleford.

*Staffordshire*.—Chebsey, Checkley, Ilam, Leek, Stoke-upon-Trent.

Another class of pillar or cross-shaft, of which there are fewer specimens, is round the whole way up, having the sculpture arranged in horizontal bands running right round the stone. The font at Wilne, in Derbyshire, described by the Rev. G. F. Browne in the *Proceedings of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society*, has been made out of a Saxon pillar covered with beasts, birds, and men. At Wolverhampton and at Masham, in Yorkshire, are pillars of similar form still erect in the churchyard.

It will be seen then that, although the Llantwit Pillar has some points in common with the other round pillars referred to, yet it has features which are quite unique. The groove down the back, the like of which is not to be found elsewhere, offers an almost endless field for speculation. Some wild enthusiasts have not hesitated to declare that the stone is of Druidical origin, and that the groove was used to carry away the blood from human victims, poured upon the top. In the additions to Glamorganshire made by E. Gibson in his edition of Camden's *Britannia* (p. 618), published in 1695, the following account is given :—

“ It (*i.e.*, the stone of pyramidal form, adorned with old British carving) has on one side, from the top (which seems to have been broken) to the bottom, a

notable furrow, or *canaliculus*, about 4 in. broad and 2 in. in depth; which I therefore noted particularly, because on perusal of a letter from the very learned and ingenious Dr. James Garden, of Aberdeen, to Mr. J. Aubrey, R.S.S., I found the Doctor had observed that amongst their circular stone monuments in Scotland (such as that at Rolrich, etc., in England), sometimes a stone or two are found with a cavity on the top of them capable of holding a pint or two of liquor; and such a groove or small chink as this I mention continued downwards from this basin, so that whatever liquor is poured on the top must run down this way. Whereupon he suggests that, supposing (as Mr. Aubrey does) such circular monuments have been temples of the Druids, those stones might serve, perhaps, for their *libamina*, or liquid sacrifices. But although this stone agrees with those mentioned by Dr. Garden, in having a furrow or cranny on one side, yet in regard of the carving it differs much from such old monuments, which are generally, if not always, very plain and rude; so that, perhaps, it never belonged to such a circular monument, but was erected on some other occasion."

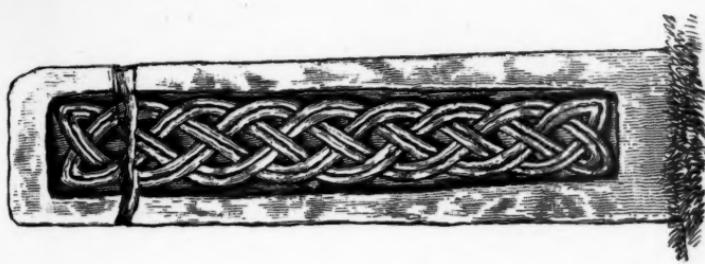
The channelings observed by Dr. Garden on the stones composing so-called Druidical circles are not artificial, but produced by the weather, perhaps aided by the droppings of birds which perch on the top. They only occur where the stone is comparatively soft. The most striking example that has come under my notice are the groovings on the Devil's Arrows at Boroughbridge in Yorkshire.

Donovan, in his *Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire, in the Year 1804* (vol. i, p. 340), gives a more rational explanation of what he conceived the use of the groove on the Llantwit Pillar to be, as follows: "There is a remarkable, longitudinal groove extending from top to bottom, along that side of the Pillar inclining against the wall, which was designed, as I conceive, for no other purpose

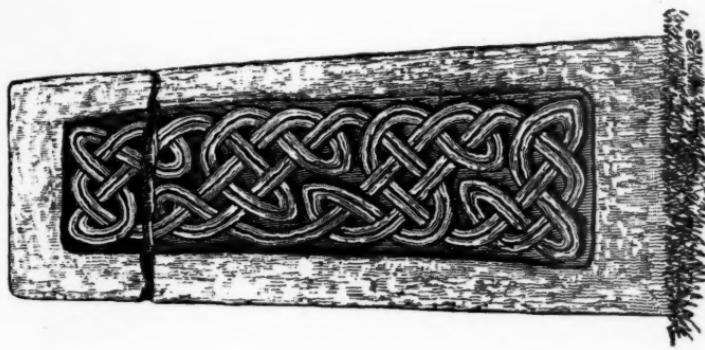
than to admit the corner of a building, or some other kind of support, to preserve this massive stone in an erect position when the cross was perfect. The natives, who entertain very extravagant notions on some occasions, believe this stone to be of the Druidic age, and infer something very mysterious from the appearance of the groove. A countryman on the spot told us it was called the 'Druid's Pillar.' A tradition, he assured us, prevails also that among the ancient Britons, before they were converted to Christianity, it was customary on certain festivals to offer the chastity of virgins at this Pillar, in honour of their detestable deities. The people of this district being of Flemish extraction, may in reality have received such an absurd tradition from their forefathers, who were, no doubt, anxious to blacken the Britons they supplanted, even by aspersing the memory of their remotest ancestors. Certain it is that the errors of paganism were obliterated many centuries before the Flemings settled here."

Reviewing the different theories that have been advanced to explain the significance of the groove on the Llantwit Pillar, we may at once dismiss those which connect it with pagan rites of any kind, as the ornament clearly proves the monument to be of the Christian period, and probably of the same age as the other stones in the churchyard, *i.e.*, about the ninth century. At all events there is no doubt as to the artificial origin of the groove, and it was evidently carefully hollowed out for some definite purpose. Mr. Worthington G. Smith, to whose excellent draughtsmanship we are indebted for the accompanying illustrations, suggests that an upright wooden pole of wood may have been inserted in the groove, and fixed by a cord passing round the stone at the places where the panels of ornament are separated from each other by a triple fillet. The pole might be surmounted by a cross or banner.

It has occurred to me that there may have been another pillar similarly grooved, and a slab of stone or



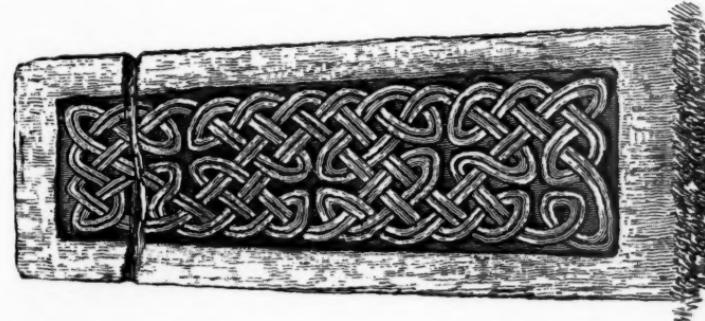
LEFT SIDE.



RIGHT SIDE.



BACK.

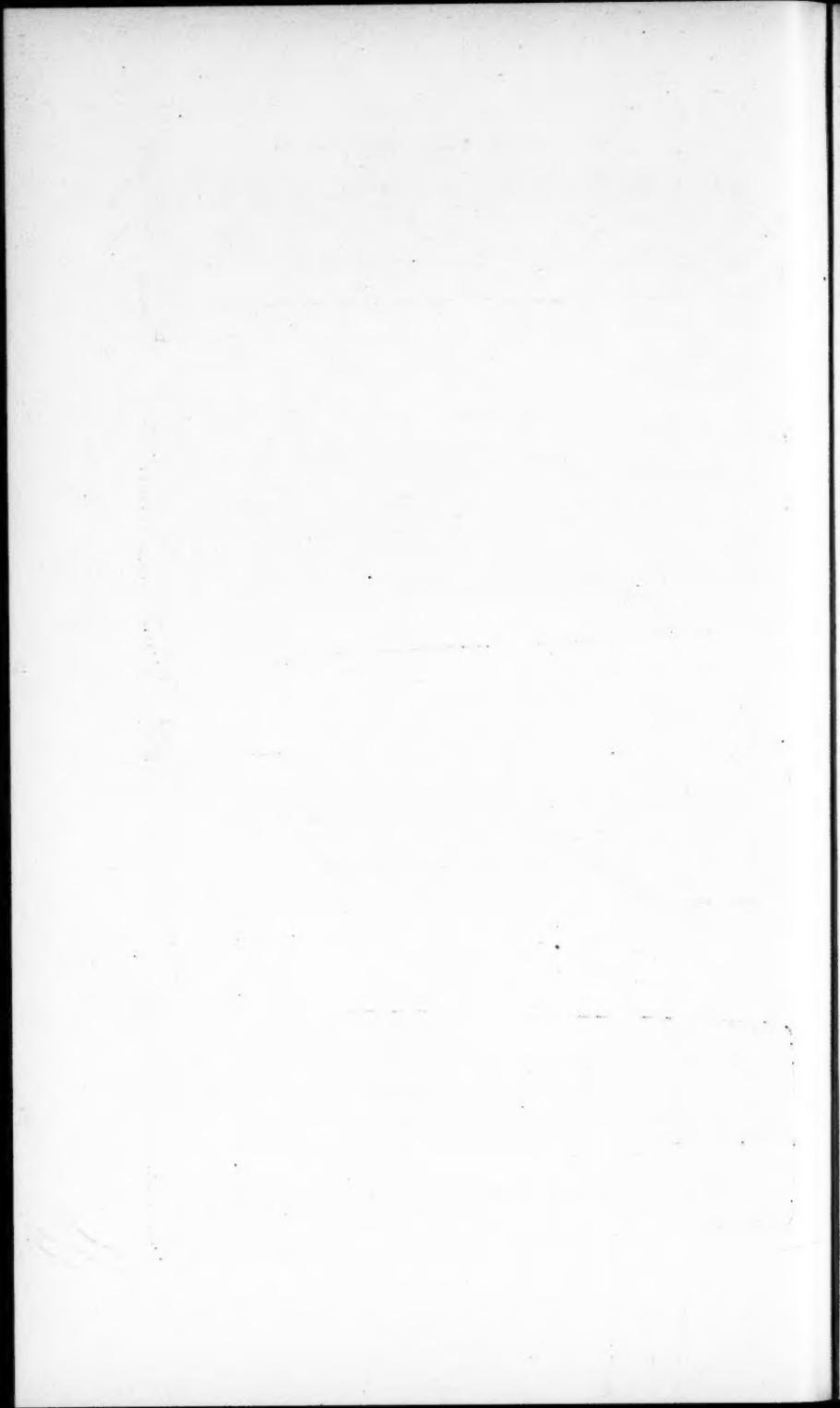


FRONT.

BROKEN CROSS-SHAFT WITH INTERLACED WORK AT LLANUWT MAJOR.

Scale : 1 inch = 1 foot





wood fitted between them. This theory receives a certain amount of support from the fact that many of the round pillars in England are found in pairs. The shape of the groove, as shown in the cross-section (see wood-cut), is a point which must not be overlooked. The two sides of the furrow slope towards each other, making an angle at the bottom of about 45 or 50 degrees. The Pillar could not, therefore, have been intended to be fixed against the square corner of a building, as Donovan imagined it might have been.

When at Llantwit I had the earth removed from the base of the stone, and found that the groove was continued right through to the bottom. Until some fresh discovery is made, to throw light on the subject, I fear the meaning of the groove must remain a mystery.

I will now pass on to describe the shaft with interlaced work, preserved inside the old Western Church. The shaft is made of sandstone. It is of approximately rectangular cross-section, tapering towards the top, but having the slope of each side different. The angles of the stone are square, and not moulded. The stone is sculptured on four faces with single panels of continuous interlaced work, having the bands ornamented with a line down the centre, as follows,—

*On the front* a panel of broken plaitwork composed of eight bands, the breaks occurring, in the shape of a cross, alternately on the right and left side, within the plait. (See diagram, p. 320.)

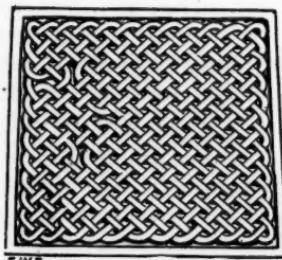
*On the back* a panel of broken plaitwork composed of six bands, the breaks occurring, in the shape of the letter Z, at intervals in the middle of the plait (p. 320).

*On the right side* a panel of interlaced work composed of the S knot-pattern, No. 132 in my "Analysis of Celtic Interlaced Ornament",<sup>1</sup> repeated four times in a single vertical row.

*On the left side* a panel of plaitwork composed of four bands.

<sup>1</sup> *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xvii, p. 253.

The chief interest of this stone is the illustration it affords of the way in which knotwork was gradually evolved out of plaitwork by joining up certain bands instead of allowing them to run on, thus leaving breaks in the plait. On the Llantwit Pillar and other crosses previously mentioned at Golden Grove, Carew, and Nevern, the breaks were made irregularly, without any regard to symmetry ; but here the breaks occur at definite intervals, so as to make a decorative pattern. The S-shaped knot occurs on other stones in Wales, at Llandough and Llandaff in Glamorganshire, and Penally in Pembrokeshire ; at Eilan More and Jordan Hill in Scotland ; and at Kells, Monasterboice, and Ullard, in Ireland.



Panel of irregular broken Plaitwork on Cross of Eindon at Golden Grove.

## LLYFR SILIN

YN CYNNWYS ACHAU AMRYW DEUILUOEDD  
YN NGWYNEDD, POWYS, ETC.

(Continued from p. 249.)

## BODANWYDOG YN IÅL.

THOMAS Iål ap Thomas Iål ap John Wynn ap Dafydd Llwyd ap Elissau<sup>1</sup> ap Gruffydd ap Einion ap Gruffydd ap Llewelyn ap Cynwric ap Osber.

Mam Sion Wynn oedd Wenhwyfar verch Richard Lloyd ap Robert ap Meredydd ap Madoc Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Bleddyn fychan ap Bleddyn Lloyd ap Bleddyn ap Gwion ap Kadfarch ap Arfeth ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynog.

Mam Gwenhwyfar oedd Farged yr hon a elwyd Arglwyddes y Fantell a'r Fodrwy verch Sion Edward hên o'r Waun.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd oedd Margred<sup>2</sup> verch Siankyn ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Llew. ap Ynyr.

Mam Gruffydd ap Einion oedd Tangwystl verch Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd, fel Ach Gogerddan.

Mam Elissau ap Gruffydd ap Einion oedd Lowri verch ac etifeddes Tudr ap Gruffydd fychan brawd Owen Glyndwr.

Mam Rhydderch ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd Angharad hael verch Richard o Fuellt.

Plant Dafydd Lloyd ap Elisse oedd Thomas y Doctor Iål, Sion Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd; a Roger Lloyd; a Hugh Iål o Groes Oswallt: ac i Roger y bu Sion ac i Sion y bu Thomas Lloyd o Blas

<sup>1</sup> Second son of Gruffydd ap Einion of Corsygedol.

<sup>2</sup> A coheiress.

Enion 1646. Thomas Lloyd o Blas Enion a fu farw yn y flwyddyn 1646.

Gwraig Thomas oedd Elizabeth verch Sion Thelwal o Llanrhudd.

Gwraig Sion Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd oedd Elizabeth verch Thomas Mostyn ap Richard; ac wedi marw Sion Wynn gwraig i Sir Ieuan Lloyd o Iâl.

#### GELLI GYNAN.

Sion Lloyd sydd rwan (1657) ap Edward Lloyd ap Sion Lloyd ap Edward Lloyd ap Lewis ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Tudr ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Llew. ap Ynyr. Mal Ach Bodidris.

Mam Edward Lloyd ap Sion oedd Elen verch Robert Salbri o Rûc.

Mam Sion ap Edward Lloyd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch ac etifeddes Tudr ap Elissau ap Gruffydd ap Einion; o Llysfaei oedd hi.

Mam Edward Lloyd oedd ..... verch Edward Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Bleddyn o Ystrad Alyn.

Mam Lewis Lloyd oedd Mallt verch Gronw ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Griffri.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Tudr oedd Mali verch Gruffydd ap Ieuan Gethin ap Madoc Kyffin.

Mam Tudr ap Elissau oedd Margred verch Siankyn ap Ieuan ap Llew. ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Llewelyn ap Ynyr.

Tudr ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn } oeddent

Siankyn ap Ieuan ap Llewelyn } Frodyr.

Lewis ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Tudr } oeddent

Tudr Lloyd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Tudr } Frodyr.

Mam Tudr ap Ieuan oedd Mari verch Tudur ap Heilin frych.

#### DERWEN YN IÂL. PLAS LLELO. GWERNI HIRION. TYLWYTHAU O LELO.

Dyma y Ty hynaf y daeth pawb o Dylwyth Llelo allan o hono.

Robert ap Ieuan ap Ithel ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Madoc ap Llew. ap Llewelyn ap Madoc<sup>1</sup> ac i Heilin ap Eunydd medd hen Goffaduriaid.

Gruffydd ap Sion ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Madoc ap Llelo.

Robert ap Gruffydd ap Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Howel ap Madoc ap Llelo.

#### GWYDDELWERN LLYDIART Y GWINAU.

Ieuan ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Madoc ap Llelo.

#### BETTWS GWERFYL GOCH.

Richard ap Dafydd ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Howel, etc.

#### GWYDDELWERN KAPEL AELHAIARN.

Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Howel, etc.

#### DERWEN YN IAL; Y GWERNI HIRION.

William ap Edward ap Siankyn ap Sion ap Ieuan ap Howel, etc.

#### DERWEN YN IÅL.

(Dafydd ap Owen ap Dafydd ap Owain ap Madoc ap Siankyn ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llelo.)

#### DERWEN YN IÅL.

Sion ap William ap Llewelyn ap Tudr ap Siankyn ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llelo.

#### DERWEN.

Lewis ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Tudr ap Siankyn ap Ieuan, etc.

Gruffydd ap William ap Madoc ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Madoc ap Llelo.

<sup>1</sup> Madoc ap Ithel ap Heilin ap Eunydd.—I. M.

Dafydd ap Madoc ap Rys ap Ieuan, etc.  
 Sion Dafydd ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Madoc ap Llelo.  
 Edward Dafydd ap Rys, etc., ei frawd.  
 Edward ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel, etc.

## DERWEN YN IÅL.

Ieuan ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Madoc ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Howel ap Llelo.

## CLOKAYNOG: KOLION.

Prys ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel ap Madoc ap Llelo.

## GWYDDELWERN BODYNFEL.

Rys ap Sion ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel, etc.

## BODYNFEL.

Dafydd ap Rys ap Gruffydd ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel, etc.

Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Madoc ap Rys ap Ieuan ap Howel, etc.

## LLANLIDAN.

Sion ap Lewis ap Howel ap Llew. ap Belyn<sup>1</sup> ap Madoc ap Llelo.

## BODFARY: ABERCHWILAR.

Ieuan ap Sion ap Rys Wynn ap Dafydd ap Ednyfed ap Belyn ap Madoc ap Llelo.

## DERWEN YN IÅL.

Sion ap Llewelyn ap Ieuan ap Siankyn ap Ieuan ap Madoc ap Llelo ap Llewelin ap Madoc ap Ithel ap

<sup>1</sup> Ieuan, Dio, and Howel were the brothers of Belyn.—I. M.

Heilin ap Eunydd : medd hen Gyfarwyddiaid o'r rhai goreu.

Yr oedd Llelo yn Esq. i Gorff y Brenin, ac yn gwys go y coler wen fel y dywed y Prydydd.

“ Ysgwier fu 'n trychn trin  
Breiniol Gorff y Brenin.”

Y Llelo uchod oedd Llewilin ap Llewelin ap Madoc ap Llewelin : megis o'r blaen.

#### PLAS ENION.

Thomas Lloyd ap John Lloyd ap Roger ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Elis ap Gruffydd ap Enion ; ac i Osborn Wyddel : mal Ach Bodanwydog yn Iâl.

Mam Roger Lloyd oedd Gwenhwyfar verch Richard Lloyd ap Robert Lloyd ap Meredydd Lloyd o Llwyn y Maen : chwaer John Lloyd ap Richard Lloyd.

#### LLANSANAN.

Thomas Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd ap William ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Kynwric ap Bleddyng Lloyd ap Bleddyng fychan ap Bleddyng ap Gwion ap Kadfarch ap Aser ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynoc ; un o'r 15 Llwyth Gwynedd ac i Rodri Mawr.

Mam Thomas Lloyd oedd Sian verch Thomas fychan o'r Pant Glas yn Ysppty Ieuan.

Mam Sian oedd Katrin verch Hugh Konwy fychan ap Reinallt Konwy ap Hugh Konwy hên : Cais Ach Bryngwyn.

Mam Thomas Lloyd ap William oedd Katrin verch ac etif. Dafydd Lloyd ap Moris o Llansanan ap Ieuan ap Dafydd Lloyd.

Mam William ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd Lowri verch Howel ap Dafydd ap Meiric fychan o Nanau ap Howel Selef ap Meiric Lloyd.

Mam Katrin verch Dafydd Lloyd ap Moris oedd Sabel y Twna.

Mam Lowri oedd Elen verch Robert Salsbri o Llanrwst tad William Salbri.

Plant Thomas Lloyd ap Thomas Lloyd o Sian Parry o Dywysog oedd William Lloyd, Edward Lloyd, Thomas Lloyd.

Plant William ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd Thomas ap William Lloyd; Elizabeth gwraig Rys Anwyl o Gapel Garmon (mam William Anwyl oedd hi); Ales gwraig John Dafydd Lloyd (John ap Dafydd Lloyd) o Langwm, Kattrin gwraig Robert ap Ieuan Lloyd o Fryngwylan; Sian gwraig Harri Llwyd o Benychell; Marred gwraig John Holland Vikar Cegidfa; a Sian gwraig John Ffoulke o'r Faenol ap Rys ap Bened.

Plant Thomas ap William Lloyd oedd Thomas Lloyd, William *mort*, John *mort*, Edward, Gabriel, a Ffransis, o ferched Margred, Elin, Mary, Sian *mort*, Kattrin *mort*.

Mam y Plant hyn oedd Sian verch Thomas Fychan o'r Pant Glas yn Yspytif Ieuan.

#### PENYCHELL.

Richard Lloyd ap Harri Lloyd ap William Lloyd ap Sion ap Robert ap Ieuan ap Tudr ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap Heilin frych. Fel Ach Berain.

Mam Richard Lloyd oedd Sian verch William ap Ieuan Lloyd o Llansanan ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Kynwric ap Bleddyng Lloyd ap Bleddyng fychan ap Bleddyng ap Gwion ap Kadfach ap Asser ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynog.

Mam Sian oedd Kattrin verch ac etifeddes Dafydd Lloyd ap Moris o Llansanan.

Mam Kattrin oedd Sabel y Twna.

Mam Dafydd Lloyd ap Moris oedd Sabel verch Sir Gruffydd Person Llanufydd. Fel y mae Meredydd ap Gronw.

Mam William ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd Lowri verch Howel ap Dafydd ap Meiric fychan o Nannau.

Mam Lowri oedd Elen verch Robert Salbri o Llanrwst.

Mam Sion ap Robert ap Ieuan oedd Elen Lloyd verch Sion Lloyd o Ffoxol.

Mam Robert ap Ieuan ap Tudr oedd Gwenllian verch Llewelin ap Dafydd ap Madoc fychan o Llanynys.

PANT GLAS : YSPYTI IEUAN.

Harri fychan ap Sion fychan ap Thomas ap Thomas fychan ap Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howel ap Kynwric fychan ap Kynwric ap Llowarch ap Heilin. Cais Ach Rhiwlas yn Mhenllyn.

Mam Harri fychan oedd Ioan verch Sir Harri Townshend un o'r Kyngor o'r Marches.

Mam Sion Fychan oedd Margret verch William Fowler o'r Graens.

Mam Thomas Fychan oedd Katrin Konwy verch Hugh Konwy fychan ap Reinallt Konwy ap Hugh Konwy hên ap Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch.

Sion Fychan a briododd Ioan verch Sir Harri Townshend ; un o'r Kyngor o'r Marches oedd ef ; ac iddynt y bu Harri fychan ac eraill.

Mam Thomas fychan ap Robert oedd Marred verch Rys Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Einion fychan.

Mam Robert ap Rys oedd Lowri verch Howel ap Gruffydd Goch ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Meiric ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Llowarch ap Ieuan Gam.

Plant Robert ap Rys oedd Doctor Elis Prys ; Cadwaladr Prys o'r Rhiwlas yn Mhenllyn ; Thomas Fychan ap Robert ap Rys o'r Pantglas ; Harri ap Robert ap Rys o'r Dugoed ; Richard ap Robert ap Rys o'r Yspyt, Tad Thomas Wynn ap Richard a fu Sirif yn y Flwyddyn 1595.

## Y FOELAS YN YSPYTLI.

Robert Wynn ap Cadwaladr ap Cadwaladr Wynn ap Robert ap Cadwaladr ap Robert Wynn ap Cadwaladr ap Moris Gethin ap Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howel ap Kynwric fychan ap Kynwric ap Llowarch.

Mam Robert Wynn oedd Annes verch Owen Holand o Ferw yn Sir Fôn.

Mam Cadwaladr Wynn oedd Grace verch Sir Roger Salbri ap Sir Thomas Salbri. Cais Ach Llaweni. Mam Robert Wynn ap Cadwaladr ap Moris oedd Katfrin verch ac etifeddes Sion Lloyd ap William ap Rys ap Gruffydd ap Gwilym ap Gruffydd ap Heilin ap Sir Tudr ap Ednyfed Fychan.

Mam Katfrin oedd Marred verch Sion ap Kynwric ap Ithel fychan ap Kynwric ap Rotpert; chwaer i Sion ap Sion ap Kynwric.

Mam Kadwaladr ap Moris Gethin oedd Ann verch Dafydd Midleton hên o Elin Don ei mam hithe. Cais Ach Gwaenynog.

Plant Robert Wynn ap Kadwaladr (nid amgen) : Cadwaladr Wynn a briodes Wenifred verch Kelham Throgmortyn, brawd Sion Ustus y Mars, ac i Kadwaladr Wynn y bu o honi bump o ferched, ac wedi marw hono y priodes ef Annes verch Owen Holand o Ferw yn Sir Fôn a hono oedd fam Robert Wynn sydd heddyw (1645); yr ail mab oedd Moris Wynn a briodes ... verch ac etifeddes ... o Llangynhafel yn Nyffryn Clwyd; Katfrin verch Robert Wynn a briododd Thomas Wynn o'r Dyffryn Llansannan; Margred a briododd Richard Hampton o'r Henllys yn ymyl Bewmares yn Môn; Sian gwraig Sion Eutyn ap Edward ap Roger Eutyn o Rhiwabon; Gaenor gwraig Sion ap Robert ap Ieuau o Nerkwys; Elizabeth gwraig Robert Lloyd o'r Dre'r Beirdd; Mary gwraig Edward Lloyd o Llanguyfen, ac ar ol marw hwnw priododd William Hughes o'r Ddiserth.

Plant Kadwaladr ap Moris o Katrin verch Sion Lloyd oedd Robert Wynn a briodes Grace verch Sir Roger Salbri ; Rys Wynn a briodes Margred verch Elisse ap William ap Gruffydd ap Siankyn o Draws-Fynydd ; ac Ann Wynn gwraig Moris ap Hugh o'r Graian llyn.

Plant Moris Gethin o Ann verch Dafydd Midleton oedd Kadwaladr ap Moris ; Robert Gethin ; ac o ferched Elin gwraig Tudr fychan ap Gruffydd ap Howel ; Margred gwraig Sion ap Meredydd Lloyd o Lanelian yn Rhos ; Lowri verch Moris gwraig Dafydd ap Thomas ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion o Landeckwir ; Goleubryd gwraig Sion Wynn ap Robert ap Ieuan ap Tudr ap Heilin frych.

Plant Robert Gethin o Katrin Owen oedd Humphre a briododd Sioned verch Sion ap Ieuan ap Rys ; a Robert Wynn.

#### DOLGYNWAL.

Doctor Elis ap Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd. Fel Ach y Rhiwlas yn Mhenllyn.

Mam Robert ap Rys oedd Lowri verch Howel ap Gruffydd Goch ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Llywarch ap Ieuan Gam.

Mam Doctor Ellis oedd Fargred verch Rys Lloyd o'r Gudros ap Gruffydd ap Einion fychan.

Plant Rys ap Meredydd ap Tudr ap Howel ap Cynwric fychan ap Cynwric ap Llowarch ap Heilin ap Tyfid oedd.

Mr. Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd.

Howel ap Rys ap Meredydd. Howel oedd yr hynaf. Moris Gethin ap Rys ap Meredydd.

Dafydd ap Rys ap Meredydd.

Cadwaladr ap Rys ap Meredydd.

Ac o ferched, Efa gwraig Dafydd<sup>1</sup> ap Gwilym ap

<sup>1</sup> Dafydd ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Gwilym oed Sirif Sir Fôn yn y Flwyddyn 1550.

Gwilym ap Dafydd o Llwydiarth yn Môn (ac wedi hynny a briodes Meredydd ap Thomas ap Meredydd a fu yn Sirif Sir Fôn o Borthamel yn Ngwmwd Menai): Gwenhwyfar gwraig Dafydd ap Howel ap Gruffydd ap Siankyn o Llwydiarth yn Mhoys (ac wedyn Gwraig Tudr Fychan ap Tudr ap Einion o'r Deirnion ac y bu iddynt verch a elwyd Margred a briododd Harri Goch Salbri ac iddynt y bu Katrin Gwraig Sion Lloyd o Iâl); Margred verch Rys gwraig Gruffydd ap Llewelyn fychan o Iâl; Annes gwraig Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Howel o Benllyn; Catrin gwraig Sion ap William ap Moris o Artheryr yn Mochnant (ac wedyn gwraig Sion ap Siankyn ap Rys ap Howel ap Tudr);—Elizabeth gwraig Elisse ap Howel ap Rys o'r Deirnion a Dinmael.

Mam Mr. Robert ap Rys a phlant Rys ap Meredydd a enwydd o'r blaen oedd Lowri verch Howel ap Gruffydd Goch ap Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Llowarch ap Ieuan. Mal Ach Bryneuryn.

Mam Rys ap Meredydd oedd Efa verch Ieuan ap Rys Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Dafydd, yr hwn a elwyd Penwyn ap Cynwric.

Plant Mr. Robert Rys ap Meredydd oedd Doctor Elisse Prys; Cadwaladr ap Robert Prys o Benllyn; Thomas Fychan o'r Pant Glas; Harri ap Robert ap Rys o'r Dugoed; Richard ap Robert ap Rys; Thomas Wynn ap Richard o Yspytia a fu yn Sirif yn y Flwyddyn 1595.

#### BRYNEURYN.

Edward Conwy ap Hugh Conwy ap Edward Conwy ap Hugh Conwy fychan ap Reinalt Conwy ap Hugh Conwy hên ap Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch o'r Rhos ap Dafydd ap Madoc ap Meiric ap Dafydd ap Llowarch ap Kynwric ap Kynddelw ap Rys ap Edryd ap Nathan ap Karwedd ap Marchudd.

Mam Edward Conwy oedd Elin verch Sir William Gruffydd o'r Penrhyn.

Mam Hugh Conwy hên oedd Yrddyled verch Llewelyn ap Tudr ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan ap Einion ddu ap Kynwric ap Iorwerth ap Gwgan.

Mam Yrddyled oedd Gwenllian verch Rys ap Gruffydd ap Madoc Gloddaeth.

Mam Rys ap Gruffydd ap Madoc Gloddaeth oedd Lleuku verch Kynric Sais ap Ithel Gam ap Meredydd ap Uchdryd ap Edwin.

Mam Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch oedd Efa verch Ieuan ap Einion ap Llowarch.

Mam Gruffydd Goch oedd ... verch Gruffydd ap Dafydd ap Rys ap Ednyfed fychan.

Mam Hugh Conwy fychan oedd Mallt verch ... Gruffydd ap Robyn o Gychwillan.

Hugh Conwy hên Esq. a Sion a Margred gwraig Gruffydd ap Rys ap Dafydd ap Howel oedd blant Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch o'r Rhos.

Plant Reinallt Conwy ap Hugh Conwy hên oedd Hugh Conwy fychan ; Harri ; Dafydd Lloyd ; Thomas ; Edward ; ag William ; ac o ferched Elsbeth gwraig Nicolas Mytwn brawd Pyrs Mytwn y Sersiant (ac yn ol Nicholas hi briododd Dafydd ap Howel ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd o Fers Maelor, ac y bu iddi Sion Wynn ap Dafydd ap Howel, ac Elin gwraig Owen Jones Constabl Aberconwy yr hwn oedd fab ac aer Sion ap Robert ap Ithel o Gastell March yn Lleyn, ac wedi marw Dafydd ap Howell ap Ieuan ap Gruffydd hi priodes Robert ap Reinallt o'r Deirmon, ac y bu iddi Morgan ap Robert ac eraill); merch arall i Reinallt Conwy oedd Elin gwraig William Hwk o Aberconwy.

Mam Reinallt Conwy oedd Elsbeth verch Thomas Salsbri hên ap Harri ap Rowling Salsbri. Cais Ach Lleweni.

## Y DDISERTH.

Lewis Lloyd ap Meredydd ap Sion ap Owen ap Sion ap Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch. Fal Ach Byn Euryn.

Mam Meredydd Lloyd oedd Lowri verch Moris ap Sion ap Meredydd. Fal Ach Rhiwedog.

Mam Lowri oedd Angharad verch Elisso ap Gruffydd ap Einion.

Mam Lewis Lloyd oedd Katrin verch Hugh Conwy fychan ap Reinallt Conwy ap Hugh Conwy hên ap Robyn ap Gruffydd Goch o'r Rhos.

## HAFODUNOS YN LLANGERNIEW.

Hedd Lloyd ap Harri ap Ffoulke Lloyd ap Roger Lloyd ap Harri ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Kynwric ap Bleddyn Lloyd ap Bleddyn Fychan ap Bleddyn ap Gwion ap Kadfach ap Asser ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynog, un o'r 15 Llwyth Gwynedd. Fe ddug Sabl, Carw hydd passant Argent.

Mam hedd Lloyd oedd Margred verch John Fychan o Glan y Llyn.

Mam Harri Lloyd oedd Catrin verch William Wynn ap William Wynn ap Sion Wynn ap William ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan ap Ieuan ap Rys Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap y Penwyn.

Mam Ffoulke Lloyd ap Roger oedd Margred verch ac etifeddes Harri ap Robert ap Rys ap Meredydd, Aeres Dugoed oedd hi.

Mam Roger Lloyd oedd Jane verch ac etifeddes Roger ap Howel ap Rys ap Meredydd. Mal Ach o'r blaen. Aeres oedd hi priodes Howel ap Rys yn Ach y Treforiaid.

Mam Harri ap Ieuan Lloyd oedd Ales Wen verch Robert ap Sion ap Meiric ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn. Fal Prysaddfed, chwaer Owen ap Robert ap Sion ap Meiric.

Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Kynwric ac Efan ap Dafydd Lloyd o Llangerniew oeddent Frodyr.

Plant Efan Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd o'i ail wraig oedd Sion; Hugh; William; Dafydd a Richard.

Mam y rhain oedd Lowri verch Howel ap Dafydd ap Meiric, chwaer gwbl i Gruffydd Naner.

Plant Efan (neu Ieuan) Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd o'i wraig Ales Wen verch Robert ap Sion ap Meiric ap Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn oedd Harri; Ieuan *mort*; Siaffre, a Mallt.

Mam Ales Wen oedd Gwenhwyfar verch William ap Meredydd ap Rys ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Gronw.

#### LLANFAIR TALHAIARN.

William ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan ap Ieuan ap Rys Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap y Penwyn.

Mam William ap Meredydd oedd Mallt verch Madoc fychan ap Llewelyn fychan ap Ieuan ap Sir Gruffydd Lloyd.

Mam Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion oedd Leuku verch Gruffydd ap Howel Koetmor.

Mam Dafydd ap Einion oedd Angharad verch Gruffydd ap Kynwric ap Llew. Lloyd ap Bleddyn fychan ap Rys Gloff.

Mam Angharad oedd Leuku verch Meredydd ap Ieuan Goch ap Dafydd Goch ap Trahaiarn.

Mam Einion Fychan oedd Angharad verch Hoylkyn Holand.

Mam Mallt verch Madoc fychan oedd Angharad verch Gruffydd ap Robyn o Gychwillion.

Mam Angharad verch Gruffydd ap Robyn oedd Mallt verch Gruffydd Derwas.

Gwraig William ap Meredydd oedd Ales verch William ap Meredydd ap Rys ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Gronow ap Howel ap Kynwric ap Iorwerth ap Iarddwr.

## YR HEN BLAS YN LLANFAIR TALHAIARN.

Merched ac etifeddesau Robert Fychan ap Richard ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan ap Ieuan ap Rys Wynn ap Dafydd Lloyd ap y Penwyn. Mal William Wynn.

1. Elin gwraig William Wynn ap Sion Wynn ap William ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion fychan o Ddyffryn Melai.
2. Katrin gwraig Thomas Wynn ap Richard o Llanrwst ac iddynt y bu un verch a elwyd Margred gwraig Pyrs Fychan o Abergele.

Mam y merched hyn oedd Mallt verch hynaf Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ; ac wedi marw Robert Fychan ap Richard ap Meredydd uchod, priododd Mallt verch Ieuan Lloyd Robert ap Sion Wynn ap Ieuan ap Rys (cais Ach Bryn Cynfrig) ac iddynt y bu tair merch Elizabeth, Ales, a Lowri, Elizabeth a briododd Sion Thelwal o Llanrhudd ; Ales o briododd Sion Lloyd Recorder ap Ieuan o Wiewern ; a Lowri a briododd William ap Robert ap William ; ac iddynt y bu Robert ap William ap Robert, marw a wnaeth heb blant.

## PLAS ISAF YN LLANFAIR TALHAIARN.

Merched ac etifeddesau Sion Wynn ap Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd ap Meredydd ap Dafydd Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Kynwric ap Bleddyng Lloyd ap Bleddyng fychan ap Bleddyng ap Gwion ap Kadfech ac i Hedd Molwynog.

1. Elin y ferch hynaf a briododd William ap Richard ap William.
2. Ales a briododd Robert Fychan tad William Fychan o Llanfair a fu yn Sirif yn y Flwyddyn 1620.
3. Catrin a briododd yn Hafod y bwch ; mam Sion Roberts oedd hi.
4. Sian a briododd William ap Morris ap Sion o Llanufudd tad Rys ap William.

5. Ac un arall ... a briododd ... yn Sir Gaernarvon.  
 Plant William ap Richard ap William o Elin ferch  
 Sion Wynn uchod oedd Robert, Sion, Richard,  
 Gruffydd ac William, o ferched Margred gwraig  
 Gabriel Wynn ap William ap Sion Wynn ap  
 William.

Robert ap William ap Richard a briododd ... verch  
 Robert Lloyd *Crwner*; hon a fuase yn briod a  
 Thomas Parry ap Simon Parry.

## DYFFRYN MELAI, LLANFAIR TALHAIARN.

John Wynn ap William Wynn ap John Wynn ap  
 William Wynn ap Sion ap William Wynn ap William  
 Wynn ap Sion Wynn ap William [Wynn] ap Meredydd  
 ap Dafydd ap Einion Fychan ap Ieuan ap Rys Wynn  
 ap Dafydd Lloyd ap y Penwyn.

Mam John Wynn oedd Margred Lloyd o Segrwyd.  
 Gwraig John Wynn oedd Dority verch Owen Salbri  
 ap William Salbri o Rûg.

Mam John Wynn oedd Barbara verch Ieuan Lloyd  
 ap Howel Lloyd o'r Tylase ac i Owen Gwynedd.

Mam William Wynn oedd Dority verch Hugh Gwynn  
 ap Gruffydd Wynn ap Sion Wynn ap Meredydd  
 o Wydir ap Ieuan ap Robert ap Meredydd ap  
 Howel ap Dafydd ap Gruffydd ap Cariadoc ap  
 Thomas ap Rodri ap Owain Gwynedd ap Gruff-  
 ydd ap Cynan.

Mam Hugh Gwynn oedd Gwen verch ac un o eti-  
 feddesau Robert Salsbri o Llanrwst ap Ffoulke  
 Salsbri ap Robert Salsbri ap Thomas Salsbri hên.

Mam Sion Wynn ap William oedd Ann verch ac un  
 o ddwy etifeddesau Richard Clwch o Ddlinbech.

Mam Ann oedd Katrin verch ac etifeddes Tudr ap  
 Robert o Ferain.

Plant Sion Wynn ap William ap Meredydd o Eliza-  
 beth verch Sion Pilston hên oedd William Wynn  
 ac Ales Wen gwraig Moris Kyffin o Faenan.

Gwraig William Wynn oedd Barbara verch Ieuan ap

Howel Lloyd chwaer Sir Richard Lloyd ap Ieuan  
ap Howel Lloyd o'r Dylase.

Mam William Wynn ap William oedd Elin verch  
ac unig etifeddes Robert Fychan ap Richard ap  
Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion. Fal yr Ach  
Baladr.

Mam Elin oedd Mallt verch Ieuan Lloyd ap Dafydd  
ap Meredydd o'i wraig gyntaf Lowri; chwaer  
Gruffydd Nane oedd hi.

Mam Robert Fychan ap Richard oedd Ann verch  
Robert ap Ieuan ap Tudr ap Gruffydd Lloyd ap  
Heilin frych.

Mam Ann oedd Elin verch Sion Lloyd hên o Foxol.  
Mam Richard ap Meredydd ap Dafydd oedd Mallt  
verch Madoc fychan ap Llewelyn fychan ap  
Ieuan ap Sir Gruffydd Lloyd.

Mam Sion Wynn ap William ap Meredydd oedd Ales  
verch William ap Meredydd ap Rys ap Ieuan  
Lloyd ap Gruffydd ap Grono o'r Llechwedd  
uchaf.

Mam Ales oedd Myfanwy verch Meredydd fychan  
ap Meredydd ap Ieuan Goch ap Trahaiarn Goch  
o Lleyn.

Mam William Wynn ap Sion Wynn ap William ap  
Meredydd oedd Elizabeth verch Sion Pilston  
hên a hono oedd Fam Sir Sion Salsbri o Leweni  
o achos ei gwr cyntaf oedd Sir Roger Salsbri.

William ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion } oeddent  
Richard ap Meredydd ap Dafydd ap Einion } Frodyr.

*(To be continued.)*

## Reviews and Notices of Books.

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**ENGLISH WAYFARING LIFE IN THE MIDDLE AGES (FOURTEENTH CENTURY).** By J. J. JUSSEURAND. Translated from the French by LUCY TOULMIN SMITH. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1889. Demy 8vo, pp. 451. Sixty-one Illustrations. Price, 12s.

How many of us glibly talk of the "good old times" in which our ancestors are supposed to have lived: but how few are able to realise even indistinctly what England was like in the middle ages, or can appreciate the vast gulf which separates our modern and comparatively comfortable existence from the life of hardship led in the fourteenth century. Many authors have already done much to draw aside the veil that conceals from our view all the curious phases of religious thought, the strange manners, the now obsolete customs, and the quaint costumes, which make the study of mediævalism so fascinating to the antiquary. In connection with this subject the names of such popular writers as Strutt, Shaw, the late Thomas Wright, the Rev. Dr. E. L. Cutts, and Paul Lacroix, will at once suggest themselves to the mind.

Every succeeding year adds to the available sources of information which must be ransacked before it is possible to reconstruct in this prosaic nineteenth century the every-day life of our forefathers five hundred years ago. The vast storehouse of documents contained in the Public Record Office is practically an unworked mine; and of the thousands of illuminations in the MSS. of the British Museum, catalogued by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, how many have really been systematically examined? M. Jusserand, therefore, does well to confine the scope of his inquiry within certain definite limits. He tells us in his Preface that "one only of the many sides of the common life in the fourteenth century is here discussed,—a side little enough known, and sometimes difficult to observe, namely the character of the chief kinds of nomadic existence then carried on in England; and even in that reduced compass he (the author) is very far from making claim to completeness, so that this work is presented to the public more as a sketch than a treatise."

Glancing through the footnotes, it will be found that M. Jusserand has availed himself largely of such contemporary documents as the Rolls of Parliament, the dry bones of which he has skilfully galvanised into life. The illustrations are of two kinds,—plates printed from process-blocks reproduced from photographs of the pages of illuminated MSS., and cuts in the text, apparently taken from pen and ink drawings. The plates done from photographs

are exceedingly good ; and it is almost a new departure in English book-illustration to have dispensed so entirely with the help of the engraver. This method of placing the illuminations of the MSS. before the reader exactly as they are, without the intervention of the draughtsman, is especially to be commended. Now that the photographic printing processes are being so rapidly perfected a wide field is opened for making the contents of the MSS. in our great libraries accessible to the general public. The other small cuts in the book are very inferior, being scratchy and indistinct. Whether this is the fault of the original sketches, or the way in which they have been reproduced, it is not easy to tell. The scope of the work will be seen by the following table of contents :

Part I: English Roads.—Chap. I, Roads and Bridges ; II, The Ordinary Traveller ; III, Security of the Roads.

Part II: Lay Wayfarers.—Chap. I, Herbalists, Charlatans, etc. ; II, Messengers, Pedlars, etc. ; III, Outlaws, etc.

Part III: Religious Wayfarers.—Chap. I, Wandering Preachers ; II, Pardoners ; III, Pilgrims.

Although great advances have been made since the middle ages in the material welfare of the people, it must be admitted that in some respects, as, for example, in designing beautiful buildings, we have retrograded rather than gone forward. This is specially the case with regard to bridges, as will be observed on looking at the very interesting examples illustrated in M. Jusserand's book. Compare, for example, Old London Bridge with the New Tower Bridge, the latest product of modern engineering skill. How picturesque must the former have been, with its rows of houses on each side, its pointed arches, and spacious piers ; and how appalling will be the hideousness of the combination of girders that is to span the Thames close under the walls of William the Conqueror's Norman fortress. M. Jusserand has collected much curious information about the mediæval bridges in England, showing the different modes employed for raising the money necessary for their construction and maintenance.

When a bridge depended on the alms of passers-by for being kept in repair, it not unfrequently became ruinous, and travellers who were obliged to cross the river during floods often met with mishaps of a serious nature. M. Jusserand mentions an accident of the kind that happened at Moneford Bridge, over the Severn, as described in the Rolls of Parliament under the year 1335.

Chapels dedicated to some particular Saint, where offerings were collected, are still in existence on bridges in England, one of the best examples being at Wakefield in Yorkshire. M. Jusserand gives a beautiful plate of this chapel. It is an architectural gem ; but the once clear river that ran beneath it is now inky black with the pollutions of money-grubbing manufacturers.

The roadways of the mediæval bridges were very narrow, and had triangular recesses over the piers, where foot-passengers might retire for safety whilst horsemen passed by.

In modern times, instead of pulling down the old bridges, they have in many cases been widened by leaving the old work in the centre, and building arches on each side against it. A very good architectural effect results from the new arches dying away at the abutments into the pointed portion of the piers. This will be noticed in the bridges at Monmouth and at Carmarthen.

M. Jusserand endeavours, by means of illustrations from contemporary MSS., and quotations from records of the period, to bring before the reader, one by one, every class of wayfarer who was to be found, either from necessity or choice, traversing the King's highway in the fourteenth century. We learn the causes which compelled certain sections of the population, more than others, to lead a roving life. We have graphically brought before us the various modes of conveyance, the nature of the accommodation provided for the traveller when he had to stay temporarily at places on his way, and the life led by those who, having no settled home, were to be found tramping along the road from one year's end to another.

The most common way of travelling in the middle ages was on horseback, which may be accounted for by the badness of the roads after the Romans left Britain, and before the days of MacAdam. Carriages were not, however, unknown, as will be seen from the very magnificent example from the Louterell Psalter, given on p. 97. Such gorgeous equipages as these, whose cost amounted to sums varying from £400 to £1,000, were princely luxuries, quite beyond the reach of ordinary persons. The only other kinds of vehicle in use seem to have been the rudest description of cart and the horse-litter. M. Jusserand remarks that "between these luxurious carriages and the peasants' carts there was nothing that answered to the multitude of middle-class conveyances to which we are now accustomed."

With regard to wayside inns, it is amusing to find that complaints against the extortionate charges of their proprietors were as rife in the fourteenth century as they are at the present day; and doubtless the gentleman who writes to *The Times* to explain how he can travel for about half the price per day, when abroad, that any one else can, was not even then unknown. How abuses flourish may be gathered from the fact that as long ago as the twenty-third year of Edward III a statute was promulgated to constrain "hostelers et herbergers" to sell food at reasonable prices; and again, four years later, tried to put an end to the "great and outrageous cost of victuals kept up in all the realm by inn-keepers and other retailers of victuals, to the great detriment of the people travelling across the realm." What would Edward III think of being charged 1s. 6d. for a brandy and soda at country hotels at the present day?

M. Jusserand gives much interesting information about the rights of sanctuary possessed by the Church, and the effect of the privilege on the security of the roads.

Although the title of this book is *English Wayfaring Life, Wales*

is occasionally mentioned, whether favourably or unfavourably the reader must decide according to his political bias. For instance, "at the beginning of the fifteenth century, when in full war against the Welsh, the Commons in Parliament denounced the minstrels of that race as fomenters of trouble, and even causes of rebellion." Evidently their political songs encouraged the insurgents to resistance; and the Parliament, who bracketed them with ordinary vagabonds, knew well that in having them arrested on the roads, it was not simple cut-purses whom it sent to prison. "*Item*: That no westours and rimeris, minstrels or vagabonds, be maintained in Wales to make kymorthas or guyllages on the common people, who by their divinations, lies, and exhortations, are partly cause of the insurrection and rebellion now in Wales. *Reply*: Le roy le vent." (*Rolls of Parliament*, iii, p. 508, A.D. 1402.)

In the chapter on Wandering Preachers and Friars reference is made to the celebrated harangue of the priest John Ball, in which he took for his text, "When Adam delved and Eve span," etc., and developed it in the following remarkable manner, "At the beginning we were all created equal; it is the tyranny of perverse men which has caused slavery to arise, in spite of God's law. If God had willed that there should be slaves, He would have said at the beginning of the world who should be slave, and who should be lord." An illustration is given of Adam delving and Eve spinning, from a fourteenth century MS. (2 B. vii) in the British Museum, from which it will be seen where Mr. Burne Jones gets his inspiration for the frontispiece of Mr. William Morris' *Dream of John Ball*. In neither the original nor the copy is Adam using his spade in a particularly workmanlike fashion.

It has only been possible here to touch lightly on a few of the interesting phases of mediæval life which M. Jusserand has so graphically brought before us; and for the rest we must refer the reader to the work itself. The whole is well worthy of careful study; and it must not be forgotten that Mr. Ruskin has told us that when a book is worth reading, it is worth buying. It will have a fitting place on our book-shelves next to the volumes by Thomas Wright and Dr. Cutts.

It will be enough to mention the names of Miss Lucy Toulmin Smith as having done the translation, and Mr. T. Fisher Unwin as being the publisher, to guarantee that their share in the production of the work is deserving of all praise.

## Archæological Notes and Queries.

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KENT.**—One of the most useful and interesting publications that have lately been issued by the Society of Antiquaries is an archæological map of the county of Kent, on which are marked the positions of all the known archæological discoveries—pre-Roman, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and uncertain—that have, so far, come to light. The map has been compiled by Mr. George Payne, F.L.S., F.S.A., who in laying it before the Society at one of its meetings last year, made some interesting remarks upon it, which are now printed and published with the map. Mr. Payne has also added to the work a bibliographical list which leads us to the source of his information as to discoveries indicated on the map, and also a useful topographical index.

A glance at the map shows us that the greater part of the archæological remains that have been discovered in Kent lie to the north of the remarkably straight railway line which runs from Tunbridge to Dover. Very few remains have been met with in what is known as the Weald of Kent. Mr. Payne's is probably the correct solution of this fact. In very early times the vast Forest of Andred, traces of which are still to be met with, was spread over the greater part of the Weald, forming "an almost impenetrable barrier between Kent and Sussex." As soon as we come to the northern fringe of this Forest archæological remains appear, and the country between Sutton Valence and Rochester is rich in its yield of Roman relics. Striking east from Rochester, the district immediately to the north and immediately to the south of the Roman road to Canterbury is thickly studded with the sites of Roman burying-places and the foundations of buildings.

Canterbury and its vicinity stand out conspicuously on the map, from the indications of Roman remains found there. The city, one of the three "walled towns" (Rochester and Dover being the others) of which the county can boast, was an important Roman road junction. To the north lay the road to Ramsgate, with its branch to Reculvers; due east ran the road to Sandwich; south-east, the road to Dover; and south, the road towards Romney Marsh. Along all these roads numerous remains have been discovered. Dover itself is so rich in them that Mr. Payne is forced to place some of his "indications" on the map actually in the Channel!

Westward from Rochester, along the Roman road to London, the sites of archæological discoveries are less numerous. Mr. Payne has apparently found no evidence of the course of the Roman road from Lympne to Dymchurch, which latter place was the site of a Roman pottery. The only other pottery that he indicates is that at Ham Green, a little to the north of Upchurch.

Roman coins have been found chiefly at Woolwich, Bexley, Chislehurst, Farningham, Rochester, and at various points between that place and Maidstone; near Sittingbourne, Faversham, Whitstable, Margate, Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Canterbury, Folkestone; at one or two points along a probable Roman road from Maidstone, through Ashford to Hythe; and on a probable Roman road from Maidstone to Westerham.

With regard to the situations of the different Roman stations in Kent, the archaeological survey of the county affords some valuable evidence. In comparing the map with the *Itinerary* of Antoninus there seems no reason to alter any of the sites to which they have been assigned by Mr. C. Roach Smith. No new light has been thrown upon the station *Noviomagus*, which may therefore remain insecurely fixed at Keston, near Bromley, where traces of interments and foundations of Roman buildings have been discovered. Keston is far off any of the known Roman roads to London; but Mr. Payne indicates the way from Bromley to Westerham as a "probable" Roman road. The cemetery at Strood was, no doubt, one of those of *Durobrivæ*. The map shows how numerous and important are the discoveries between *Durobrivis* and *Durovernum*, and should be of assistance in settling the position of the intermediate station, *Durolevum*. The mileage given in the *Itinerary* is fatal to the theory that its site is to be looked for in the immediate vicinity of Sittingbourne. Possibly, Mr. Payne thinks, *Durolevum* was simply a *mansio* or *mutatio*, a temporary halting-place for troops, and relay of horses on the line of battle: hence the absence of any large or important remains to fix its actual site, which, after consideration, Mr. Payne is inclined to fix a little to the west of Faversham.

Referring to *Durovernum*, Mr. Payne says it is impossible to mark on the map all the discoveries which have been made at Canterbury; they are, however, all enumerated in the list which accompanies the survey. No remains of pagan Saxondom have been found within the city walls, from which it may be inferred that the Anglo-Saxon settlers preferred to reside in the rural districts, around which traces of their occupation abound.

*Dubris* is figured in the *Notitia* as a walled station; but every vestige of its walls has disappeared during the rise of the present town of Dover.

Turning now to the sites of the discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains, we find these chiefly in the extreme east of the county, the country between Canterbury, Dover, Sandwich, and Ramsgate being particularly rich in them. Here, too, we find indications of a very considerable number of remains which Mr. Payne distinguishes as "uncertain", and some "pre-Roman". Of these latter there is a considerable cluster around Dover, Margate, and Ramsgate. At Ramsgate is indicated the site of a pre-Roman settlement. However, the part of the county which is most rich in remains of that class is that between Maidstone, Sole, and Wrotham; and Mr. Payne considers the discoveries belonging to that period, between

Aylesford and Ightham, "notably those of a megalithic character", particularly worthy of attention, since they are not found elsewhere in the county. These monuments are of a very early date, and their proximity to the well known *oppidum* on Oldbury Hill, and the extensive discoveries of hundreds of palæolithic and neolithic stone implements, bear witness to the occupation of the district from the earliest times. Mr. Payne has no hesitation in pointing to this neighbourhood as the seat of one of the chief permanent settlements of the Celtic population. Here, he says, it probably remained secure for many generations, protected on the one hand by the great range of chalk hills, and on the other by the Forest of Audred."

"As", he continues, "the Roman legions fought their way through the country, we may readily conceive that the Celtic community would seek refuge from the conquering host in the great wooded fastnesses which were on all sides; and it requires no stretch of imagination to suppose that vast herds of human beings availed themselves of a line of route between the chalk hills and the Forest, where their movements were sheltered from observation." This very reasonable theory is borne out and considerably strengthened by the existence, at the present time, of the well-known track generally alluded to as the "Pilgrim's Way", from the fact that along it the faithful of former days wended their way (by no means a solitary one if we may believe Chancer) to pay homage to the shrine of the murdered St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. This way, Mr. Payne tells us, he has always regarded as belonging in its origin to a pre-Roman date,—"a conclusion arrived at during many walks along the greater part of its course."

The "many walks" he has evidently taken over the greater part of the county have, no doubt, been of considerable service to him in the compilation of the "Archæological Map of Kent" now issued, and of the observations with which it is accompanied; and to his intimate personal knowledge of the localities described is due much of the value of the work.

We welcome a publication of this kind by the Society of Antiquaries, and hope that the "Archæological Map of Kent" may be only the forerunner of similar works of reference for other counties, compiled with equal efficiency. By an arrangement recently made, the Society of Antiquaries of London has brought itself into closer connection with kindred societies in the provinces, so that the stores of local information so necessary for the compilation of such survey, but hitherto so often kept wrapped within the bosom of some local antiquary will now, it is hoped, be unhesitatingly revealed to the parent Society, which by putting its name to the issue of an archæological work at once gives it the weight of an "official" publication.—*Morning Post*, July 15, 1889.

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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF KENT. (*To the Editor of the Morning Post, July 17.*)—Sir: It is only right and proper that the county

which has witnessed the successive landings on its shores of Julius Cæsar, Hengist and Horsa, and St. Augustine, should take the lead in recording the results which followed therefrom upon the "Archæological Map" compiled by Mr. Payne, and published under the direction of the Society of Antiquaries. I most earnestly hope that the example thus set will be speedily followed by all the other archæological societies throughout the country; and speaking on behalf of the Cambrian Archæological Association, whose Journal I have the honour to edit, I may say that a similar project dealing with Wales has for some time been contemplated, and if all goes well will soon be carried out under the auspices of the Association that has done so much for the elucidation of the antiquities of the Principality during the last half century.

At the conclusion of your most interesting article on the subject, some remarks are made about the information so necessary to the compilation of such a survey being kept wrapped in the bosom of some local antiquary instead of being communicated to the parent society. I believe that this rather deplorable state of things is due in a great measure to the attitude taken up by the Society of Antiquaries in the past towards their humbler though occasionally more learned brethren. The officers of the Society of Antiquaries know perfectly well whom to apply to when they require any special local information; but instead of writing to ask for what they want, they expect the local antiquary to come in a sufficiently humble manner to Burlington House to lay his treasures at their feet.

Yours, etc.,

20, Bloomsbury Square, July 16.

J. ROMILLY ALLEN.

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THE CONFERENCE OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.—The conference of delegates of county archæological societies, to which we referred last week, was held at Burlington House, under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, on Wednesday, July 17th, Mr. John Evans, F.R.S., the President, in the Chair. Twenty-seven provincial associations have now joined the union proposed by the parent Society, and there was a large and influential attendance of delegates from all parts of the country.

The President congratulated the meeting on the accomplishment of a long-desired scheme, and stated that there was but a single society of all those that they had approached that had definitely declined to join in their proposals for unity of action.

The first topic that was debated was the question of archæological maps for the different counties, after the scheme of one that has been satisfactorily accomplished for Kent. The President promised, on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, that they would undertake the preliminary expense of printing any such maps approved by them, and that then the local publishing societies in union could obtain the copies they required for their own journals. An interesting discussion ensued, which resulted in the adoption of a reso-

lution; on the proposal of the Rev. Dr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Ralph Nevill, in favour of the county societies marking all old field-names and identified sites of antiquarian finds on the sheets of the larger Ordnance Survey, duplicate sheets being sent to the Society of Antiquaries for central study. It seemed also to be understood that from these sheets the proposed index-map should be prepared.

The due care of ancient monuments and buildings was next discussed, General Pitt-Rivers making a most interesting speech on the fairly satisfactory working of that eminently permissive Act of which he is the inspector, in which he urged the local societies to do more to stir the Government into action, and to persuade local landowners to schedule under the Act. Different delegates spoke of special cases in their own neighbourhood, or of their own knowledge. Canon Benham inquired if there was any Hampshire representative present, in reference to certain church destruction in the Meon Valley, when it transpired that Hants does not possess any regularly established archæological society. It would be a useful result of this Conference if it was to bring about the formation of an association in a county which is rather exceptionally rich in various antiquarian remains.

As the result of this discussion, Mr. Micklethwaite moved, and Mr. G. Leveson Gower seconded, a resolution pledging the Conference to vigilant local care on the part of the county societies, with appeal to help from the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, or from the Society of Antiquaries, when the threatened Vandalism seemed of national importance. During this discussion the President expressed much regret at the recent doings at Westminster Abbey.

The printing and publishing of parish registers and records was introduced by Mr. Ralph Nevill, and a committee was appointed to draw up suggestions as to the lines upon which such work should be undertaken. A proposal for the publication of a list of all the papers printed annually by the different societies was deferred till next year.

The Rev. Dr. Cox, as the last subject, brought forward the question of the custody of provincial records, and argued strongly in favour of a draft Bill by Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, to be introduced next session, for giving their custody to county councils in provincial record offices. A general discussion ensued, and the matter was referred to the local societies for their respective consideration.

On the proposition of the Chairman it was agreed that these Conferences should be held annually, the next being fixed for July 1890.

A vote of thanks to the President, moved by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, brought the first conference of antiquarian societies ever held to a conclusion; the general opinion being that a satisfactory and useful meeting—though, perhaps, of too brief a duration—had been brought about by this new and spirited action of the Society of Antiquaries.—*Athenæum*, July 20, 1889.

THE last Number of *The Athenaeum* contains a paragraph on the subject of the forthcoming congress of archæological societies at Burlington House, in which it is stated that the Cambrian Archæological Association and one or two others "at present hold aloof from this admirably conceived syndicate, for reasons best known to themselves."

As one of the two Delegates appointed by the C. A. A. to attend the preliminary conferences at Burlington House, may I be allowed to say that the reasons why the C. A. A. objected to the scheme in its present form were plainly stated by me at the last Conference, and are as follow?—

1. That the Committee of the C. A. A. considers it should have been invited courteously to co-operate in the project, instead of being sent a rather clumsily worded circular, in which the Council of the Society of Antiquaries claim the right to decide whether any particular body is or is not fit to be placed on the register of societies in union with themselves.

2. That the C. A. A. is a national, not a local Society, and would resent any outside interference with the work it has been carrying on so successfully in Wales for nearly half a century.

A real union between all the archæological societies in Great Britain would undoubtedly be a great advantage; but as no co-operative enterprise can be carried on without money, it will be necessary to have a common fund, which must be administered either by the Society of Antiquaries (in which case the local societies would have to be represented on their Council), or by a Central Executive Council elected by the local societies themselves. Unless some such course as I suggest be adopted, I fear the forthcoming Conference will end in empty talk.

In conclusion, I cannot help thinking that it would tend towards establishing better relations between the local and central societies if the officers of the Society of Antiquaries would endeavour to exhibit a more conciliatory spirit towards those with whom they are brought in contact, and if they would devote a little more care to the wording of what Lord Grimthorpe calls their "Encyclicals".

J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ED. *Archæologia Cambrensis*.  
20, Bloomsbury Square, July 15, 1889.

THE OCTAVIUS MORGAN COLLECTION.—One by one the old English houses are emptied of treasures gathered together for their adornment in past times, when their owners were either more prosperous or possessed tastes of a different character from those of the present representatives. For the most part, the fate of these treasures has been a temporary sojourn at the famous Rooms of Messrs. Christie, and then, despite the efforts of our English collectors, the large proportion finds its way to the Continental or American market.

The unusually large and varied series gathered together by Mr. Octavius Morgan in the charming house that he built for himself at

Newport, Monmouth, was not of the world-wide renown of the Hamilton Palace or Fountaine collections. On the other hand, and this is to the benefit of purchasers, there is infinitely more variety. So full was "The Friars" of curiosities of all kinds that it is probable that no one really knew the full extent of the collection, and even Mr. Morgan himself might well have been surprised to see at one view the endless array of pottery of all kinds, from the humble English tankard to the gorgeous lustres of Spain and the East, glass, brasswork of all styles and periods, iron locks, pewter plates and vessels,—an interminable list, of which it is only possible to speak with the objects before one.

Mr. George Harding of Charing Cross Road (where he succeeds his late father-in-law, Mr. Wareham) has had the judgment, and we may also add the rare good fortune, to secure the entire collection formed by Mr. Morgan,—of course with the one exception of the clocks and watches, which will remain as a monument of Mr. Morgan's liberality at the British Museum.

Although the collecting of timepieces of all kinds may be called the principal hobby, yet it did not by any means exhaust all Mr. Morgan's time or attention. Another favourite one was the gathering together of vessels and utensils of all kinds connected with the table. Anything that was used for eating or drinking would fit into this class; and it is astonishing to find how great a variety of objects do come under this head.

This section, curious and interesting as it undoubtedly is, does not, however, comprise any great proportion of the whole collection. A very great part has evidently been selected, not only because it is in the form of a plate or cup, but far more on account of its great artistic or decorative merits. The majolica, the Hispano-Moresque, the early pieces of Delft and German wares, all cry out for recognition of their artistic value as distinct from the useful. Some of the Spanish and early Gubbio lustred dishes are of quite unusual excellence, the brilliancy of their tones rivalling the gold they are made to imitate. One little Maestro Giorgio plate is a masterpiece of the free use of lustre which distinguished this much appreciated artist. Several of the unlustred pieces are, however, of quite as high a quality; notably a *coppa amatoria* painted at Faenza, with vigorous but careful arabesques on an orange ground; a boldly painted portrait head, probably of the Castel Durante fabrique; an unsigned but indubitable Niccolá da Urbino, of brilliant colour; besides others too numerous to specify. Of the faience of Rhodes, the quantity is more limited; the majolica being really the glory of the collection. The few plates and jugs bearing the characteristic red and pale blue of Rhodes are, nevertheless, admirable pieces of the kind, and bear witness quite as much as do the more numerous series to the great taste possessed by Mr. Morgan.

It is a fact worth noting, and may well be mentioned here, that by far the greater part of Mr. Morgan's purchases were made in the palmy days of collecting, about forty or more years ago, when prices

ranged so low, and specimens besides were so plentiful, that imitations or forgeries could not possibly pay the producers. The case is now a very different one. Men of culture on the Continent woke up some years ago to the value and interest of the things Englishmen had become so eager to possess, and the result now is that a very heavy purse is needed to get fine specimens of any kind in the foreign market. Needless to say, another consequence has been the flooding of all markets with forgeries,—a state of things very harassing to the timid or untrained collector.

Mr. Morgan had great advantages in being born a long time ago. A man who collected Dresden china in Dresden itself in the year 1839 must be considered as exceptionally favoured, and this was Mr. Morgan's case. He seems, wherever he went, to have swept away into his capacious cabinets all that seemed to be worthy of carrying home; and as he parted with nothing, it can well be imagined that his house, roomy and spacious as it was, fairly groaned with its load.

Among the early engraved brasswork are several pieces of great beauty and interest, notably two cisterns of Mosool work, most elaborately engraved in the rich style prevalent in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and though smaller in size, of infinitely more delicate workmanship, is the bucket signed by Zayn-ed-deen, the skilful Oriental who worked in Venice in the fourteenth century. This noble piece has the unusual merit of having preserved a great part of its inlay of silver, which either from wear or from the value of the metal has usually disappeared. The dishes include two of the earlier Venetian type of about 1500, with minute arabesques, as well as a considerable number of the well-known Nuremberg dishes, with subjects in relief; and every corner of the room gleams with the brazen sheen of ewers and vases of Dutch, German, or Indian make.

The brilliancy of the appearance of the collection is further enhanced by a judicious intermixture of glass vessels scattered here and there through the cases. Although the series does not number probably more than a couple of hundred examples, there are many among them of a kind not usually met with. The Venetian specimens are, as usual, elegant in form, and fragile in proportion to their beauty. One colossal cup, of lace-glass, is of proportions ample enough to suit the thirstiest of German burgomasters. The handsome German goblets with boldly engraved scrollwork will, doubtless, meet with due appreciation as much from their good outline and decorative qualities as from the appropriateness and skill of the ornament.

A few words about the Limoges enamels, and we have done. The case, though not a large one, contains a choice little selection, and includes an unusually large proportion of signed pieces. Jean Laudin is very well represented, and some of his plaques are of a brilliancy of tone but seldom met with. Limoges enamels, like almost every branch of "curios", have been very extensively imi-

tated of late years; and it is always well to beware of handsome triptychs with irreproachable pedigrees, dating probably from a "Spanish convent" or an old *château* in France, or some such apparently genuine *provenance*.

In conclusion it may be said without exaggeration, that such a collection will not be found in any other London firm.—*Mr. Harding's Circular.*

[The collection is now on view at Mr. Harding's in Charing Cross Road, where he will be pleased to show it to members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association or others interested in antiquities. It is well worthy of a visit.—J. R. A.]

HERALDIC SHIELDS ON ROOF OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, CARDIFF.—During the alteration of the parish church of St. John, Cardiff, it has been found necessary to remove the shields covering the intersecting ribs of the old oak roof. I have been thus enabled to make a closer inspection of these shields than has heretofore been possible, with a result which may, perhaps, interest some of your readers.

Two of the more interesting of the shields have every appearance of being coeval with the roof and nave of the church. They bear the following arms in high relief and blazonry, given in the order of their date:—

The first.—*Gules*, a fesse *or* inter six cross crosslets *or*; on the fesse a crescent *gules* for difference.

The second.—The same arms and blazonry as above, but without the crescent.

The first coat is undoubtedly that of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester and Lord of Abergavenny, who on 21 July 1411, married Isabella, heiress of the Despensers, Lords of Glamorgan, she being at the time only eleven years old. He was killed at Meaux, in 1422, leaving no children by this marriage.

Isabel married, secondly, a second Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who bore as his arms those given in the second coat; and it is significant that in neither case are the arms of the wife quartered with those of the husband. The second husband died in 1439, leaving one son (Henry) and a daughter (Anne), the former of whom, dying *s. p.*, the latter carried the honour and estates to her husband, Richard Nevill, the great Earl of Warwick, whose arms differed entirely from those before given.

The position of these two shields, their unquestioned antiquity, and the armorial bearings with which they are charged, induce, if they do not warrant, the inference that the church of St. John, Cardiff, was either built by these noblemen, or during the time they were seated here as Lords of Glamorgan, or between the years 1411 and 1439; and the architectural detail of so much of the old church as survives the efforts of various restorers is in absolute accord with the period assigned.

The first named Richard Beauchamp is he who in the charter he grants to his burgesses of Cardiff, and seals in his Chancery there on the 20th of April 1421, styles himself therein as "De Bello Campo, Lord le Despenser and Abergavenny." The latter title was his by right, but the assumption of the former one seems anomalous. He, no doubt, "jure uxoris", held large part of the estates and honours of the preceding Despenser lords; but it must be remembered the last of them was beheaded, probably under attainder; and the reversal of his titles, and up to this time the extensive privileges of a Lord Marcher, had not been restored. In this charter he and "Isabella his wife", in consideration of the good behaviour of their burgesses in time past, grant to the sergeants-at-mace the privilege of "bearing our arms".

Meyrick, in his *Morgannia*, quotes the tradition that the central part and octagon tower of Cardiff Castle were built by Eleanor (a mistake for Isabel), heiress of the Despensers. This cannot be strictly accurate, inasmuch as from the date of her father's death until her marriage she was under wardship of the Crown, and her mother, one of the royal line, was living. But it may, and probably does, apply to her after-marriage with, I think, the second husband; for the part of the Castle named, and the Church of St. John, and many other buildings elsewhere, more or less identified with this Earl, and showing marked architectural affinities, indicate him as not only the builder of the two, but as one of the foremost building spirits of the age.

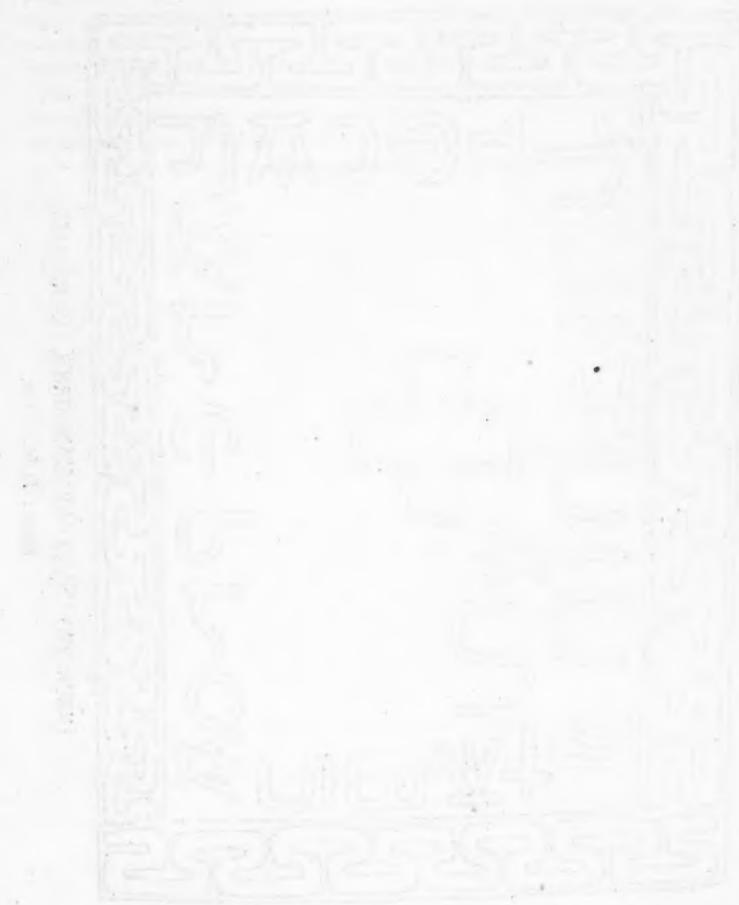
Elsewhere I have noted the fact that the present Church of St. John does not show even a fragment of any church earlier than the present one. Had such a church existed in this position, it is scarcely to be credited that so clean a sweep should have been made but that some fragment would be left as evidence of the earlier work. In the absence of any such I venture to suggest that the "Capellam de Castello de Cardi", mentioned in the deed of gift by Fitzhamon to the Abbey of Tewkesbury,<sup>1</sup> in their Chartulary, may by this time have been found to be an inconvenient appendage within the Castle walls, and the lords thereof built this church for their burgesses in lieu of it, the coats of arms being witnesses of the gift.

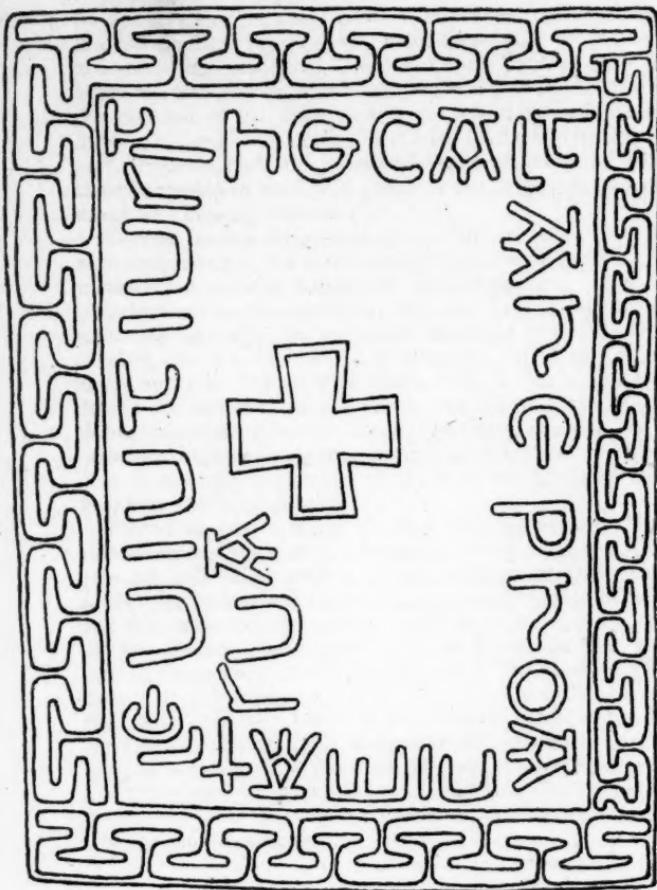
As the church is now in process of extensive reparation and enlargement, it is to be hoped these two shields may be replaced in their original positions.

GEORGE E. ROBINSON.

INSCRIBED SLAB AT CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.—Camborne is a town with a railway-station, on the Great Western Railway, and lies twelve miles south-west of Truro. In the Church of St. Martin, at this place, there is preserved, beneath the Communion-Table, the interesting inscribed granite slab here illustrated. It formerly lay in the churchyard, exposed to the weather; but in its present position it is safe from injury of any kind.

<sup>1</sup> See Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, p. 165.





INSCRIBED SLAB AT CAMBORNE, CORNWALL.

Scale :  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. = 1 ft.

The stone is in excellent preservation notwithstanding its previous treatment. It is a rectangular slab, 3 ft. 7 in. long by 2 ft. 7 in. wide, and 7 in. thick. It has a square, key-pattern border round the edge, surrounding the central portion on which the inscription is cut. The inscription commences at one corner, and is continued round the four sides in a single line, except at the end, where the last word forms the beginning of a second line below the first. In the centre of the slab is an equal-armed cross with slightly expanded ends, drawn with an incised outline. The inscription is in mixed capitals and minuscules, and reads thus:

" + Ieuut iusfit hec AltAre Pro AnimA fuA."

(+ Leviut ordered this altar to be made for the benefit of his soul.)

The form of the letter A, which occurs five times in this inscription, is very remarkable, having an additional vertical stroke hanging from the bottom of the V-shaped cross-bar. This peculiarity is also found upon the celebrated Ardagh chalice in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, upon one of the stones at Thornhill in Yorkshire, and upon the bilarial Ogam stone at Llandawke, near Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire.

Dr. Borlase, who figures the Camborne slab in his *Antiquities of Cornwall* (Pl. xxxi), says, p. 365, "I do not at all doubt ..... that it served as the covering to an altar." A. Hübner copies Borlase's engraving in his *Inscriptiones Christianæ Britanniae*, and calls it the "mensa" of an altar.

At Pendarves, in the parish of Camborne, and two miles distant from St. Martin's Church, there is another slab of very similar design to the one just described. It is almost the same size, and has the same key-pattern border round the edge; but the cross is different, consisting simply of two incised lines cutting each other at right angles. It has also upon it a nearly obliterated inscription which the Rev. W. Jago of Bodmin, however, makes out to be

ÆGVRED

This slab now forms the top of a sundial in the private grounds of Pendarves. It would be desirable to have it placed in the church at Camborne, side by side with the other.

ARTHUR G. LANGDON.

"THE NORWICH TAXATION AND THE DIOCESE OF LLANDAFF" (pp. 106-118).—I am indebted to Mr. J. A. Corbett for the following corrections and suggestions relative to the identification of the places named in the above article; and as local knowledge is of paramount importance in such a matter, I have much pleasure in sending them to the Journal, with the further hope that they may lead to a still fuller identification.

D. R. THOMAS.

P. 112.—"The church *De La Thawe* is mentioned in the Extent of Llanblethian, printed in my paper published in the January

Number of the Journal. I have not identified it certainly, but *Cowbridge* is the nearest church I know of to the Thawe river.

“‘Rothery’ is an old form of *Rudry*, but both that church and Roath are a long way from the Thawe.

“‘Llanhan’ looks more like *Llanharran* than *Llanharry*.

“‘Petrestone cu’ Capell’ must refer, not to Whitchurch, but to *Peterston-super-Ely* with a chapel at *Llan Wenfan* (the equivalent to *Eglois Wen*).

“With regard to the St. Michaels. Michaelston-super-Ely adjoins St. Fagan’s and St. George’s; and Michaelston-le-Pit adjoins Wenvoe and St. Andrew’s.”

P. 113.—“Are ‘Bageneston’, 1254, and ‘Beadston’, 1291, connected with *Began Farm*, in the parish of Llandaff? The name occurs also near Wenvoe and near Leckwith.”

[Note 4 is in part a printer’s error, and refers to “Ecc. de Butheri”, 1254.—D. R. T.]

Note 6.—“Should, I think, be *Llantrissant*, to which Aberdare, Llanwonno, Ystradyfodwy, etc., were chapels.

“‘Oumkedi’ is, doubtless, *Cwm Kidy*, in Porthkerry, where the Ordnance Map shows the site of a chapel.”

P. 114.—...“‘b’ e Marie sup’ Montem’ and ‘Kilthegarn’, p. 115, would both probably be St. Mary’s Hill.” If so, they would not both be mentioned in the Returns of 1254 and 1291. There is, however, a place called “Gelligarn”, marked on the Ordnance Map between St. Mary’s Hill and Llangan, where there may have been formerly a chapel.

“‘S. Waicoci’. Is not this probably Wick? There is a river Waycock adjoining Highlight and Penmark, in the Deanery of Llandaff.”

“Hukheloben”, p. 112, Mr. Corbett suspects to be *Highlight*, now an extra-parochial place, where there was formerly a chapel. The Welsh for ‘High Light’ would be *Uchel-oleu*, and this may easily have been misspelt into ‘Hukheloben’.

“‘Llandewddith’ may have been St. Tudfil’s, i.e., *Llysworey*.”

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**LLANELIDAN CHURCH, RESTORATION.**—The destroyer has been at work in and about this church in years gone by. All the corbel-heads of the windows, with a single exception, have been knocked off. The font, belonging to the fourteenth century, has been broken, and is patched up with plaster. About one half of the bowl, which is quite large enough to immerse a child, consists of plaster, whilst the other half (part of the original font) is freestone.

On removing the plaster from the walls it is seen that the wall underneath one of the large east windows has been broken through, and the wall has been patched up with shale, or stone of a slate nature, which is crumbling away. The stone used in the church walls is limestone, procurable close to the church; and this slate-stone must have been brought from a distance, unless, indeed, a slate-rock is to be found in the parish.

The painted windows have been evidently wantonly broken, bits only of the glass in the old windows being worked up in the present windows.

The Rev. T. Prichard, with Mr. Douglas (Chester) as architect, and Mr. Morris (Derwen) as contractor, has commenced restoring his church. A part only of the architect's plans is at present being carried out, viz., the walls and roof of the church. The interior of the church is to be taken in hand when the funds will permit. It is a pity that the whole work is not at one and the same time carried out; but this cannot at present be accomplished because the necessary money is not forthcoming.

On a visit to the church in company with the contractor, a few particulars were pointed out to me. On removing the plaster on the south side of the church, a part of a window on that side was exposed, with the date 1626 on it, and the initials R. T. On the north side, above a window, cut into a freestone in rude characters, are the words *MOLIANT I DDVV*; and close to this window is another date, 1618, with the initials R. P. These dates point to certain alterations then made in the building. It is plain, from the walls now exposed to view, that the church has on several occasions undergone restorations of a partial description.

The walls are above a yard thick, and the centre of these walls is filled in with a kind of mud, mortar, and small stones. When a portion of the wall on the north side, which was insecure, was replaced, at a height of 6 ft. from the ground, and close to the porch, was exposed a recess or small cupboard, built into the wall, 2 ft. deep, 9 in. broad, and 8 in. high; and in this receptacle was found a large quantity of human bones, and among them three portions of skulls belonging respectively to an adult, a young person, and a baby. The top stone to this recess covered it completely, the outside stone was quite level with the wall, and no one suspected such a find in such a place.

On this wall was a line scratched into the mortar, used in times when "fives" were played on the wall, to show that below this line the ball was not in play. This feature has entirely disappeared, and so has also the curious record of games scratched into the mortar within the entrance on the south side to the church.

Should anything else be brought to light during the restoration a notice shall be sent to the *Arch. Camb.*

Perhaps it would not be amiss to record the fact that the saddle-back roof in the chancel of the south aisle was covered over with turf from the mountain, to keep out draughts.

ELIAS OWEN.

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LLANSILIN CHURCH, RESTORATION.—This church is being thoroughly restored by the Rev. D. Davies, the Vicar, from plans drawn up by Mr. Baker. A few weeks ago I visited the church in company with the Vicar and Mr. Baker. The old pews had been removed, and the floor was being disturbed. Underneath the altar was a large

brick-built vault.<sup>1</sup> To the south-west of this vault was another,<sup>2</sup> the contents of which had also nearly returned to dust. In front of these vaults was an empty vault, which either had been rifled, or by the action of time the contents had disappeared. There were several other vaults in the body of the church, but the chancel end had been literally taken possession of by these chambers for the dead.

The intelligent contractor discovered, embedded in the church floor, a large fragment of a stone altar. There were three small incised crosses on this stone, and the relic is to be preserved. The old "fives" line on the north wall of the church is to be in part preserved as commemorative of the sports of the people. This will be the only instance of such a line on a church wall in the diocese, now that that at Llanelidan has been destroyed.

ELIAS OWEN.

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MR. STEPHEN WILLIAMS' "STRATA FLORIDA."—It is gratifying to learn that Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. Stephen Williams' recently issued work on Strata Florida. The book was very handsomely bound, and Mr. Williams has received an acknowledgment of the gift, conveying at the same time an expression of Her Majesty's best thanks. The compliment thus paid to Mr. Williams is well deserved. His indefatigable exertions in excavating the site of this most interesting Cistercian Abbey have brought great credit both directly to himself and indirectly to the Association.

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THE BARNWELL MEMORIAL WINDOW.—The window placed in memory of our very dear friend, the late Rev. E. L. Barnwell, in Melksham Church, has now been completed by Messrs. Powell. The total cost was £114 : 16 : 8. Mrs. Barnwell has seen and is extremely pleased with the window, which is, indeed, much admired by all.

F. WARRE.

<sup>1</sup> In this vault are two leaden coffins with silver mountings and red velvet, more or less intact, supposed to be those of Sir William Williams, Bart., of Glascoed, buried upon Thursday, July 25, 1700; and of his wife, Margaret Lady Williams, buried Thursday the 10th of Jan. 1705.—R. T. O.

<sup>2</sup> Probably that of Mr. John Williams, second son of Sir William Williams, Bart.—R. T. O.

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Mainwaring, C. S., Esq. . . . .	Galltfaenan, Trefnant, R.S.O.
Morris, Evan, Esq. . . . .	Wrexham
Owen, Rev. Elias, M.A. . . . .	Efenechtyd Rectory, Ruthin
Owen, Rev. R. Trevor, M.A., F.S.A. . . . .	Llangedwyn, Oswestry
Palmer, A. N., Esq. . . . .	Wrexham
Parkins, W. Trevor, Esq., M.A. . . . .	Glasfryn, Gresford, Wrexham
Vaughan-Jones, Rev. W. . . . .	7, Stanley Street, Wrexham
Williams, Edward, Esq., M.D. . . . .	Holt Street House, Wrexham
Williams, Rev. Lewis . . . . .	Prion, Denbigh
Williams, Rev. D. . . . .	Llandyrnog Rectory, Denbigh
*Williams, Miss M. A. . . . .	The Brow, Rhuabon

## FLINTSHIRE. (16).

Hughes, Hugh R., Esq., Lord Lieutenant of Flintshire . . . . .	Kinmel Park, St. Asaph
Kenyon, Right Hon. Lord . . . . .	Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop
Mostyn, Lord . . . . .	Mostyn Hall, Mostyn Quay
Browne, Rev. Canon T. B. Ll., M.A. . . . .	Bodfari, Trefnant, R.S.O.
Browne, T. L. Murray, Esq. . . . .	West Parade, Rhyl
Davies-Cooke, P. B., Esq. . . . .	Gwysaney, Mold, and Owston, Don- caster
Gladstone, Wm. H., Esq. . . . .	Hawarden, Chester

Godsal, Philip William, Esq.	Iscoed Park, Whitchurch, Salop
Keene, A. J., Esq.	Mold
Kyrke, R. V., Esq.	Penywern, Mold
Lee, Rev. Canon M. H., M.A.	Hanmer Vicarage, Whitchurch, Salop
Mesham, Colonel	Pontruffydd, Trefnant, Denbighshire, R.S.O.
Nicholas, Rev. W. Ll., M.A.	The Rectory, Flint
Owen, T. Morgan, Esq., M.A., H.M.I.S.	Rhyl
Pennant, Philip Pennant, Esq., M.A.	Nantillys, St. Asaph
St. Beuno's College Library	St. Asaph

## MERIONETHSHIRE. (19).

C. M. College, Librarian of	Bala
Davies, Rev. E. T., B.A.	Vicarage, Aberdovey, R.S.O.
Davies, Rev. J. E., M.A.	The Vicarage, Llwyngwrl, R.S.O.
Dunlop, A. Milne, Esq.	Brynmawr, Tanybwlich, R.S.O.
Griffith, Miss Lucy	Glyn, Dolgelly
Howell, David, Esq.	Aberdovey, R.S.O.
Jones, Evan Parry, Esq.	St. David's, Four Crosses, R.S.O.
Jones, Rev. Michael	Independent College, Bala.
Kerr, Mrs.	Glanwilliam, Maentwrog, R.S.O.
Lloyd, Mrs.	Gwernvale, Crickhowel
Morgan, Rev. D.	Penrhyn Deudraeth, R.S.O.
Oakley, William E., Esq.	Plas Tanybwlich, R.S.O.
Pamplin, William, Esq.	Llandderfel, Corwen
Pope, Samuel, Esq., Q.C.	20, Holland Park, W., and Hafod y Bryn, Llanbedr, Harlech
Richards, Mrs.	Fronhenlog, Corwen
Vaughan, John, Esq.	Nannau, Dolgelley
Williams, T. H., Esq.	Llwyn, Dolgelley
Wood, R. H., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S.	Penrhos House, Rugby, and Pantglas, Trawsfynydd
Wynne, W. R. M., Esq.	Peniarth, Towyn, R.S.O.

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE. (18).

Powis, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Mont- gomeryshire	Powis Castle, Welshpool (care of W. S. Owen, Esq., C. fncwifed, Newtown, Mont.)
Sudeley, the Right Hon. Lord	Pen Bryn, Montgomery
Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. F., M.P.	Llanwrin, Machynlleth, R.S.O.
Evans, Rev. Canon D. Silvan, B.D.	Rhiewport, Berriew
Howell, Abraham, Esq.	

Jones, R. E., Esq.	Cefn Bryntalch, Abermule, R.S.O.
Jones, Morris Charles, Esq., F.S.A.	Gungrog, Welshpool
Leslie, Henry, Esq.	Bryntanat, Llansantffraid, R.S.O.
Lewis, Rev. D. P., M.A.	Llandrinio, Llanymynech, R.S.O., Salop
Lewis, Rev. J. S., M.A.	Guilsfield Vicarage, Welshpool.
Lloyd, Rev. T. H.	Vicarage, Llansantffraid, Oswestry
Mytton, Captain	Garth, Welshpool
Phillimore, Egerton, Esq., M.A.	Ty'n Rhôs, Cemmes Road, R.S.O.
*Powell, Evan, Esq.	Broomcliffe, Llanidloes
Pughe, W. A., Esq.	The Hall, Llanfyllin, R.S.O.
Thomas, Ven. Arch., M.A., F.S.A.	Vicarage, Meifod, Welshpool, and The Canonry, St. Asaph
Williams, Rev. Canon, M.A.	Rectory, Llanfyllin, R.S.O.
Williams, R., Esq., F.R.Hist.S.	Celynog, Newtown

## SOUTH WALES.

## BRECKNOCKSHIRE. (8).

Dawson, Mrs.	Hay Castle, Hay, R.S.O.
Cobb, J. R., Esq.	Brecon
Crawshay, Mrs.	Dany Park, Crickhowel
Joseph, J., Esq., F.S.A.	Brecon
Thomas, William, Esq.	Medical Hall, Builth
Williams-Vaughan, John, Esq., Junr.	The Skreen, Erwood, R.S.O.
Williams, Rev. Preb. Garnons, M.A.	Abercamlais, Brecon
Williams, Rev. Herbert, M.A.	Vicarage, Brecon

## CARDIGANSHIRE. (8).

Davey, Rev. W. H., Preb. of St. David's Cathedral, Vice-Prin- cipal of St. David's College	Lampeter
Edmondes, Ven. Arch., S.D.C.	Lampeter
Jones, William, Esq.	Glandenys, Lampeter
Lampeter Coll., The Librarian of	Lampeter
Lisburne, The Dowager Coun- tess of	Birch Grove, Aberystwith
Rogers, J. E., Esq.	Abermeurig, Talsarn, R.S.O.
Rowland, Rev. Lewis T., B.D.	Llanddewi Brefi, Tregaron
Williams, Rev. Canon David	Aberystwith

## CARMARTHENSHIRE. (9).

St. David's, the Lord Bishop of.	Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen
Dynevor, The Right Hon. Lord	Dynevor Castle, Llandeilo Fawr

Chidlow, Rev. Charles, M.A.	Cynwyl Caio, Llandeilo Fawr
Davies, Rev. D. H.	Cenarth, Llandyssil
Drummond, Sir James, Bart.	Edwinstorf, Llandeilo Fawr
Johnes, Mrs.	Dolaucothi, Llandeilo Fawr
Jones, Rev. Ebenezer	Golden Grove Vicarage, Carmarthen
Prothero, Edward, Esq.	Dolwilym, Whitland
Williams, Rev. Canon, B.D.	The Vicarage, Llanelli

## GLAMORGANSHIRE. (48).

Talbot, C.R.M., Esq., M.P., F.R.S., Lord-Lieutenant of Glamor-	
ganshire . . . . .	Margam Park, Taibach
Bute, The Most Noble the Marquis of . . . . .	Cardiff Castle
Llandaff, The Lord Bishop of . . .	Bishop's Court, Llandaff
Windsor, The Right Hon. Lord	St. Fagan's Castle, Cardiff
Aberdare, The Right Hon. Lord	Dyffryn, Aberdare
Llandaff, The Very Rev. the Dean of . . . . .	Cathedral Close, Llandaff
Cardiff Free Library . . . . .	Cardiff
University College Library . . . .	Cardiff
Carne, J. W. Stradling, Esq., D.C.L., F.S.A. . . . .	St. Donat's Castle, Bridgend
Clark, G. T., Esq., F.S.A. . . . .	Talygarn, Llantrisant
Corbett, J. A., Esq. . . . .	Cardiff
Davies, Dr. . . . .	Bryn Golwg, Aberdare
Drane, R., Esq. . . . .	Cardiff
Evans, Henry Jones, Esq. . . . .	Brecon Old Bank, Cardiff
Evans, J. H. Westyr, Esq., Solicitor . . . . .	Cardiff
Evans, W. H., Esq. . . . .	Cwm, Marcross, Cowbridge
Franklen, Thos. Mansell, Esq. . . .	St. Hilary, Cowbridge
Gamwell, S. C., Esq. . . . .	Swansea
Griffith, R. W., Esq. . . . .	The Old House, Llandaff
Hybart, F. W., Esq. . . . .	Conway Road, Canton, Cardiff
James, Charles Russel, Esq. . . . .	Merthyr Tydfil
James, Ivor, Esq. . . . .	Registrar, Univ. College, Cardiff
James, John, Esq. . . . .	Merthyr Tydfil
Jones, David, Esq. . . . .	Tymawr, Aberdare
Jones, Evan, Esq. . . . .	Tymawr, Aherdare
Jones, John, Esq. . . . .	Glannant House, Merthyr Tydfil
Jones, Everard Whiting, Esq. . . .	Swansea
Jones, Oliver Henry, Esq. . . . .	Fonmon Castle, Cardiff
Kirkhouse, Rev. H. . . . .	Cyfarthfa Vicarage, Merthyr Tydfil
Knight, Rev. C. R., M.A. . . . .	Tythegston Court, Bridgend

Llewellyn, John Talbot Dilwyn, Esq., M.A.	Penllergare, Swansea
Morgan, Col. R. E.	Miradon, Swansea
Morgan, Rev. Lewis, M.A.	St. Hilary Rectory, Cowbridge
Nicholl, John Cole, Esq., M.A.	Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend
Nicholl, G. W., Esq.	The Ham, Cowbridge
Picot-Turbervill, Colonel, R.A.	Ewenny Priory, Bridgend
Powell, Thomas, Esq., M.A.	University College, Cardiff
Price, Mrs. Mary	Glan Twrch, Swansea Vale
Price, Peter, Esq.	3, Crockherbtown, Cardiff
Reynolds, Llywarch O., Esq.	1, Mill Street, Merthyr Tydfil
Robinson, George E., Esq.	32, St. Mary's Street, Cardiff
Royal Institution of S. Wales	Swansea
Swansea Free Library	Swansea
Thomas, Mrs.	Ysgubor wen, Aberdare
Traherne, G. Montgomery, Esq.	Coedriglan, Cardiff
Vivian, Sir Hussey H., Bart., M.P.	Park Wern, Swansea
Williams, David, Esq.	George Street, Merthyr Tydfil
Wilkins, Charles, Esq., F.G.S.	Springfield, Merthyr Tydfil

## PEMBROKESHIRE (11).

Cawdor, the Right Hon. the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Car- marthenshire	Stackpool Court, Pembroke
St. David's, Very Rev. the Dean of	The Close, St. David's
Bowen, Rev. David	Hamilton House, Pembroke
James, John, Esq.	St. Martin's Crescent, Haverfordwest
Laws, Edward, Esq.	Brighton Place, Tenby
Lloyd-Philipps, F., Esq., M.A.	Penty Park, Clarbeston, R.S.O.
Mortimer, Rev. G. T., M.A.	The Court, Fishguard
Mousley, Thomas T., Esq.	Stackpool, Pembroke
Philips, Sir C. E. G., Bart.	Picot Castle, Haverfordwest
Samson, Louis, Esq.	Scotchwell, Haverfordwest
De Winton, W. S., Esq.	Haroldston, Haverfordwest

## RADNORSHIRE (4).

Laugharne, Rev. T. R. J.	Vicarage, Rhayader
Ricketts, Rev. John, M.A.	Llangynllo Vicarage, Knighton
Sladen, Mrs.	Rhydoldog, Rhayader
Williams, Stephen William, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.	Rhayader

## MONMOUTHSHIRE (4).

Tredegar, the Right Hon. Lord	Tredegar Park, Newport
Canning, Thomas, Esq.	Newport

Griffiths, Rev. Charles, M.A. . . . Blaenafon Vicarage, Pontypool  
 Rolls, J. Allen, Esq. . . . The Hendre, Monmouth

## THE MARCHES. (15).

Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Lord-Lieut. of Cheshire . . . .	Eaton Hall, Chester
Harlech, Right Hon. Lord Banks, R. W., Esq. . . .	Brogynytyn, Oswestry
Banks, W. H., Esq. . . .	Ridgebourne, Kington, Herefordshire
Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M. Davies, James, Esq. . . .	Ridgebourne, Kington, Herefordshire
Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., M.A. . . .	Tedsmore Hall, West Felton, R.S.O.
Kempson, F. R., Esq., F.R.I.B.A. . . .	Widemarsh Street, Hereford
More, R. Jasper, Esq., M.P. . . .	St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Southern, F. R., Esq. . . .	Bromyard, Herefordshire
Mackean, Capt. Kenneth, R.E. . . .	Linley Hall, Bishop's Castle, R.S.O., Salop
Penson, Mrs. . . .	Ludlow
Temple, Rev. R., M.A. . . .	Ordnance Survey Office, Chester
Woodall, Ed., Esq. . . .	Ludlow
Wynne Ffoulkes, His Honour Judge . . . .	Llwynygroes, Llanymynech, R.S.O., Salop
	Wingthorpe, Oswestry
	Old Northgate House, Chester

## CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

The Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London  
 The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Prince's Street, Edinburgh  
 The Royal Historical and Archaeological Society of Ireland  
 The British Archaeological Association, 32, Sackville Street, W.  
 The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Oxford Mansion, Oxford Street, W.  
 Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen  
 Sussex Archaeological Society  
 Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro  
 Cambridge Antiquarian Society (care of Rev. S. S. Lewis, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge)  
 Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society (care of Rev. W. Bazeley, The Museum, Gloucester)  
 Chester Archaeological and Historical Society (care of I. E. Ewen, Esq., Grosvenor Museum, Chester)  
 Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (care of W. H. Adnitt, Esq., The Square, Shrewsbury)

All Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Treasurer, R. W. BANKS, Esq., Ridgebourne, Kington, Herefordshire. All other Members to the Rev. R. TREVOR OWEN, Llangedwyn, Oswestry.

As it is not impossible that omissions or errors may exist in the above list, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance on the first day of the year.

Members wishing to retire must give six months' notice previous to the first day of the following year, at the same time paying up all arrears.

L A W S  
OF THE  
Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

*In order to examine, preserve, and illustrate the ancient monuments and remains of the history, language, manners, customs, and arts of Wales and the Marches.*

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their election is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

## EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

## SUBSCRIPTION.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

## WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

## PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribers and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

## SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

## TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

## BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

## COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

## GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

## SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

## QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

## CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

## CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

## REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

## TICKETS

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

## LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

## AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

## ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,

August 17th, 1876.

*Chairman of the Committee.*

